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Most Questions Personal

**Carter Responds to Callers for 2 Hours on Radio Show**

By Charles Mohr

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT).—President Carter heard phone calls, problems, prayers, and a cross-section of the nation yesterday as he responded to inquiries on a national radio show, called "Ask President," which was carried by CBS Radio network, perceived more about the President's administration.

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In some cases, the President dealt with substantive matters by saying that he supported the recent congressional pay raise, which he called justified; that he had "been encouraged" by the response from Hanoi to his steps toward possible normalization of relations with Vietnam; that "I do intend to see discussions initiated quite early" with Cuba on such subjects as renegotiating a hijacking agreement and on lifting travel restrictions.

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President Carter at the White House before radio show.

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**Wisconsin Man's Telephone Was a Ringer for Carter**

NEW YORK, March 6 (NYT).—Otto Flieg thought at first as a joke but quite a few citizens of Wisconsin kept telephoning him yesterday and asking for President Carter. The wrong numbers were a byproduct of the President's nationwide radio talk show over the CBS network.

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**Port Authority Ruling Due Thursday**

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**Card Joins the Campaign to Get Concorde Into N.Y.**

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20 Die in Bulgaria

**640 in Romania Killed in Quake**

By Malcolm W. Browne

BUCHAREST, March 6 (NYT).—With hundreds of thousands of persons clogging the streets of Bucharest today, military and civilian relief teams worked feverishly to remove hazards from this earthquake-stricken capital.

As bulldozers and cranes demolished walls, pulled down heavily damaged buildings and moved rubble, many more victims of the disaster were discovered, mostly dead, but a few surviving.

By noon authorities had disclosed the discovery of 560 bodies elsewhere in the country. Some Western medical personnel in contact with hospital emergency rooms believe the final toll will be 1,000 to 2,000 dead in Bucharest alone.

(Twenty persons were killed and 164 injured in Bulgaria by the earthquake, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug, quoting an official statement, reported from Sofia. Tanjug said that 60 buildings in Bulgaria were destroyed. In Yugoslavia, the toll was put at one dead, 100 injured. No deaths were reported elsewhere.)

Heavy Damage  
The tremor which shook much of Europe Friday night clearly caused far greater destruction and more casualties than elsewhere in Romania or Eastern Europe. Some communities north-east of Bucharest near the epicenter of the quake showed extensive damage but, overall, there seemed less than in Bucharest.

During the weekend, crowd control has become one of the most difficult problems for authorities trying to make key thoroughfares reasonably safe. Despite appeals by the police and army loudspeakers and increasingly firm behavior by police lines, mobs continued to surge into open places.

With about 20,000 apartments estimated by authorities to be uninhabitable here, many of those people blocking streets were homeless themselves. Some were seeking to recover belongings from condemned buildings, but many more were just aimlessly watching the scene.

Authorities have not had to resort to tents for the homeless so far. Many have found accommodation with relatives or friends.

**React to Rights Criticism**

Latin American military regimes displeased by the human rights stand taken by the Carter administration.

Argentina recently rejected \$15 million in military sales credits from the United States after Washington cut back its military assistance program there for alleged human rights violations.

Uruguay also rejected all future economic aid from the United States after Washington reduced its assistance program there on the grounds of human rights violations.

Report to Congress  
In a note made public yesterday, the Brazilian government asserted that the Carter administration's report to Congress on the internal political situation in Brazil "contained unacceptable and tendentious commentaries and judgments."

In a note made public late yesterday, the U.S. Embassy rejected Brazilian charges of interference in domestic affairs. The note said:

"The United States government, along with many other governments, does not consider concern among nations for the observance of human rights, in keeping with the United Nations charter and other similar instruments, to constitute interference in internal affairs. It is the view of the United States government that concern for human rights transcends national boundaries."

The report was sent to Congress as part of a budget proposal for military aid to 15 countries in Latin America and elsewhere.

**British Town Dogged by Debt**

CANNOCK CHASE, England, March 6 (UPI).—The local government council announced yesterday that its income from dog licenses last year was £2,600 (\$4,420).

It said that it spent £2,647 to send reminders that licenses were due for renewal.

The documents adopted by the ministers must be endorsed by the heads of state.

The delegates here represent the 48 members of the Organization of African Unity and the 21 members of the Arab League, including the P.L.O. This makes a total of 69 delegations, as 8 countries strung along the northern rim of Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans belong to both organizations.

The three days of the preparatory conference were completely dominated by the financial issue (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Madrid Grants Workers the Right to Strike

MADRID, March 6 (Reuters).—The government has granted workers the right to strike and promised that terms of a long-awaited amnesty would soon be announced—two moves aimed at normalizing the political situation before this year's promised general elections.

By granting the right to strike, for the first time since the end of the 1936-1939 Spanish Civil War, the government appeared to be seeking the support of the still-legal leftist trade unions for planned austerity measures that could include wage restraints.



## Arabs, Reds, Third World

# Bloc Domination Fades In UN Panel on Rights

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, March 6 (UPI).—Some nations have begun to appear in the overwhelming Communist, Arab and Third World majority that had previously succeeded in largely confining the investigations of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to South Africa, Chile and the Israeli-occupied Arab territories.

For Allard Lowenstein, the U.S. representative at the commission's current five-week annual session here, the cracks are wide enough to enable him to say, "We have broken away from the automatic bloc votes that made progress so difficult on human rights issues."

Noting with satisfaction that "the commission has moved away from dealing with only three countries," Mr. Lowenstein said, "It is now accurate to say that we win some, lose some and others are talked out."

Such developments have occurred under the special secret procedures of the commission that bar the disclosure of even the governments accused.

### Soviet Failure

Among the developments at the commission's session, which began Feb. 7, was the failure of the Soviet Union to muster enough Third World support to prevent the secret presentation of a report listing complaints against governments other than the usual three targets. The working group that drew up the report, under the chairmanship of Kofi Sekyiahmah of Ghana, had found the charges of human-rights violations serious enough to warrant their examination.

Another indication that the usually overwhelming majority of Communist, Arab and Third World countries is not always holding together was given last week by British Foreign Secretary David Owen. Despite the commission's rules of secrecy, he disclosed in London that Britain's request for an international investigation of the human-rights situation in Uganda had been only narrowly defeated in a closed-door session.

At the same time, he announced that Britain would not accept that setback as final. As a result, the British delegation has introduced its request with the intention of forcing the commission to take a stand on Uganda at one of its public sessions before it adjourns at the end of this week.

Mr. Lowenstein firmly supported the British call for the Uganda investigation. London had asked for the investigation following the deaths last month of the Anglican archbishop of Uganda, the Most Rev. Janani Lukumi, and two Uganda Cabinet ministers while under arrest on charges of plotting against President Idi Amin.

But even before the British demand, Mr. Lowenstein, a New York lawyer long associated with civil-rights causes, had acted on his conviction that the commission should concern itself with human-rights issues everywhere.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Lowenstein asked the commission to seek information from the Soviet Union on the fate of Soviet human-rights activists who have been reported under arrest or detention and he presented a draft telegram to Moscow. Valerian Zorin, the Soviet delegate, denounced the move as a "shameless attempt to interfere in the domestic affairs of a sovereign nation."

In the opening days of the session, a decision, forced by the commission's majority bloc, was made to send a telegram calling on Israel to "refrain from ill-treatment" of Arab prisoners. The vote was 23 to 3, with the United States, Canada and Costa Rica opposed. The five Western European members—Britain, West Germany, Italy, Austria and Sweden—abstained. Libya did not participate.

Theodore Meron, the Israeli observer at the session, had denied Arab accusations that Arab prisoners were tortured or otherwise mistreated. But in a tone of resignation, he commented that he was convinced that the commission's Arab members could muster a majority to find Israel guilty of "cannibalism."

## Giscard Aid For Concorde

(Continued from Page 1)

If the Concorde has turned out to be a financial disaster—development costs were in the billions of dollars—an improved second-generation version might be developed from the tough lessons learned with the initial series.

The overwhelming majority of opinion here minimizes the objective arguments against the Concorde. Among many conservative Frenchmen, supporting the Concorde is seen as a patriotic duty. On the left, the preoccupation is with fighting for jobs in an aerospace industry that employs 100,000 at a time when unemployment elsewhere is increasing.

If New York says no, it is widely feared here there could be widespread protests, boycotting of U.S. products, a slowing down of the servicing of U.S. planes that land here and strikes.

### Carter Cites Environment

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—President Carter yesterday said he told President Giscard d'Estaing that he did not know whether landing rights would be granted for supersonic transports to use U.S. airports.

John Lowe of Yorktown Heights, N.Y., asked the President about the subject during Mr. Carter's two-hour radio questions-and-answers session with the general public.

Mr. Carter told Mr. Lowe he received a telephone call Friday from Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, "who told me that the French people consider this an important issue."

Mr. Carter said, "I told the French President that the problem for us is not one of competition. The whole problem in our country is noise and environmental problems."

He said that noise and environmental restrictions against aircraft were going to be strengthened in the future, not weakened.

Mr. Carter said, however, that he had told Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that he believed tougher environmental restrictions should apply to all types of aircraft—"our own as well as the Concorde."

## Bonn Party Worker Suspected of Spying

KARLSRUHE, West Germany, March 6 (UPI).—West Germany has arrested an employee of the opposition Christian Democratic party on suspicion of being an East German spy, it was announced today.

Hanneliese Renzentin had been working as a secretary for Rainer Barzel, former parliament leader of the then-ruling Christian Democrats, for several years. She later worked for the party's German affairs spokesman, Rainer Hubert, an East German, apparently worked as a Communist agent in West Germany before disappearing some time ago, police sources said.

## 1. Your father's advice.

(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."



Remains of a building in downtown Bucharest after quake.

## Rescue Efforts in Bucharest Hampered by Milling Crowds

(Continued from Page 1)

and glass Intercontinental Hotel showed cracks and damage in nearly every room.

Reports from the northern part of the country—the regions of Bukovina and Moldavia—indicated that damage had been light. The most important artistic treasures of Romania—the 16th and 17th-century frescoed monasteries of the region—were reported to have escaped serious damage.

The oil and refinery center at Ploesti was said to have been put out of operation by the earthquake, with up to 50 oil wells temporarily shut off.

Romania disclosed that it would appreciate foreign help. Foreign Minister George Macoveanu summoned U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes to accept an offer made yesterday of \$25,000 worth of medical equipment and other emergency supplies.

Similar donations are being made by other countries, and it is expected offers will be increased as the extent of the disaster is revealed.

The economic effects of the earthquake are still far from clear but because of the nation's past efforts to scatter its industrial centers, damage to factories has apparently not been great.

## U.K. Nationalization Policy Is Shaken by Leyland Strike

By Peter I. Kilborn

LONDON, March 6 (UPI).—Eighteen months ago, Britain nationalized its biggest automobile company, British Leyland, and saved it from likely collapse. But after spending more than \$450 million, the government is beginning to wonder now whether it made a colossal mistake whose consequences could rattle the entire economy.

Leyland owns such proud old names as Jaguar, Triumph, MG and Rover, which a few decades ago were among the world's most popular cars. They have been losing out heavily to others, however, and, after years of decline, the company is now running no better with government subsidies than it did as a private company.

For more than a week, the company has preoccupied the House of Commons and on Wednesday it was the subject of an emergency, three-hour debate brought on by the company's economic problem, the wildest strike.

The strike, now two weeks old, involves 3,000 toolmakers. They have caused layoffs of 28,000 other workers and brought most of the company's production to a standstill. In a week or two the entire company, employing 165,000, will have to close if there is no settlement.

There is not the barest hint of one as yet. The Labor government, despite its long commitment to taking over big, but troubled employers to save jobs, talks seriously of curtailing its aid to Leyland and letting the company contract, as the opposition Conservatives have long argued.

"They can kill it or save it," Industry Minister Eric Varley told Parliament of the strikers. "They will have no one else to blame or to thank."

Because of the issues behind the strike, much more is at stake than the future of British Leyland. The strikes want concessions that would undermine the pillar of wage restraint upon which Prime Minister James Callaghan is trying to rebuild the country's fragile economy.

His choices are few. He can give in to the strikers and pray that workers elsewhere will not walk out and make similar demands. Or he can cut off the government aid and let Leyland, in the words of a junior minister, "bleed to death."

There is, nevertheless, widespread sympathy in Britain for Leyland's striking toolmakers, even in the government. They are among the elite of the blue-collar work force, the men who cut and fashion steel to make much of Leyland's machinery. With management, white-collar workers and skilled workers elsewhere, they have suffered most from a 19-month policy of government pay restraint that has eroded the differences in wages that separate one level of workers from another.

The toolmakers, whose weekly pay averages \$110, want the difference restored in August when Mr. Callaghan and the country's trade union establishment work out a new one-year program of restraints. But the government does not want its hands tied by one group of workers so it refuses.

Meanwhile, the union of which the toolmakers are minority members—and in which, therefore, they feel underrepresented—has ordered the men back to work. But the men will not even talk to the union, much less return.

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## U.S. Rejects Spy Charge By Russians

### Embassy in Moscow Denounces 'Slander'

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP).—The U.S. Embassy yesterday said allegations that some embassy staff members were involved in a spy ring with Soviet dissidents were a "classical piece of disinformation."

The charges were made Friday in the Soviet government newspaper Izvestia.

An embassy spokesman added that the article was "interlarded with slander and innuendo and, as such, we find it unworthy of any further comment at this time."

Two former or present embassy staff members were mentioned in the article. They were Melvyn Levitsky, now in Washington, and Joseph Pressel, currently a member of the embassy political section.

Izvestia also repeated spy charges against two past members of the U.S. correspondents corps here, George Krimsky of the Associated Press and Alfred Friendly Jr., formerly with Newsweek. Mr. Krimsky was expelled last month. Both have denied the charges.

### Senate Cites Violation

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI).—The Senate approved without dissent Friday a resolution calling the expulsion of Mr. Krimsky from the Soviet Union a violation of the Helsinki Declaration regarding the rights of journalists.

In addition, the resolution declared that the ouster of Mr. Krimsky impedes the free-flow of information provision in the Helsinki accord, and invites retaliation by the United States.

### Charges Rejected

JERUSALEM, March 6 (Reuters).—Prof. Yitshak Rubin, a Soviet Jewish dissident who emigrated to Israel, today dismissed Soviet newspaper charges that he had been an agent of the CIA while in the Soviet Union.

Prof. Rubin, who now teaches at Hebrew University here, told reporters: "I state categorically that the charges are untrue, a complete tissue of lies."

## Russia Protests Arrest in U.S. of Tass Reporter

WASHINGTON, March 6 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union has protested to the United States about what it called the "arrest" of a Tass journalist arrested on a traffic charge. The State Department confirmed the outlines of the incident, in which Vital Gao was arrested, handcuffed, stripped and searched Feb. 25.

The State Department said the Virginia state police had handed the case in the normal way. The Soviet Embassy in Washington delivered a protest note yesterday.

The State Department said that Mr. Gao was arrested because of a suspected ticket he had received in December. He apparently gave the ticket to the Soviet Embassy, and asked them to have the case dismissed on grounds of diplomatic immunity, a State Department spokesman said.

But Mr. Gao was not entitled to diplomatic immunity, the spokesman said. Police arrested him in his apartment in McLean, Va. He was freed when embassy officials arrived to deposit bail.

Tass said that the action by U.S. police contravened human rights clauses of the 1975 Helsinki agreement.

## Barnard Readies Ape-Heart Plan

CAPE TOWN, March 6 (Reuters).—Dr. Christian Barnard, the pioneer heart transplant surgeon, said today he was ready to transplant the heart of a baboon into a human "as a temporary device or until a human heart for transplant became available."

He confirmed a South African newspaper report that he had baboons on standby at Groote Schuur Hospital here and was prepared to "use their hearts as a last resort if it was the only way to save a patient's life."

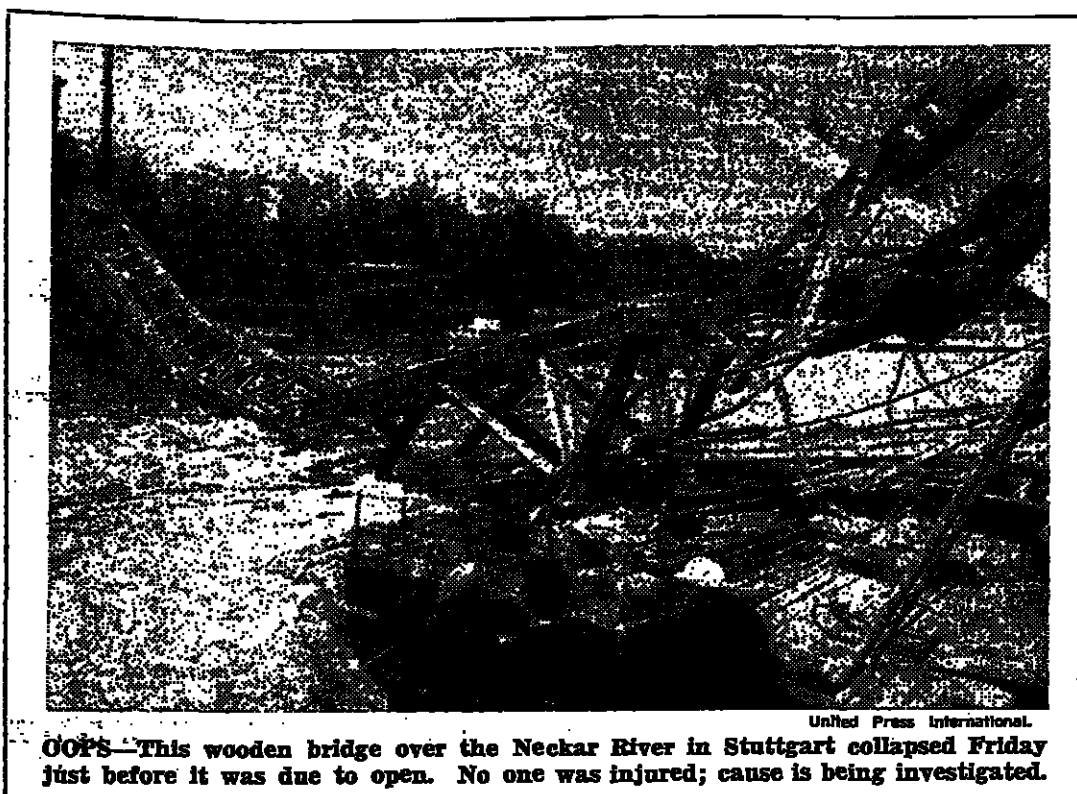
The baboon heart would be transplanted into a human who had suffered damage to heart muscle and who required time to recover. "I would obviously prefer to use a human heart for this piggyback operation," he said.

## 2 Walloon Ministers Named in Belgium

BRUSSELS, March 6 (Reuters).—Two "new ministers" were appointed today to replace those of the French-language, Rassemblement Walloon party expelled from the coalition government last week by Premier Leo Tindemans.

The two men, formally appointed by King Baudouin, are Count Charles Cornet d'Elst, 54, of the French-language wing of the Liberal party, who becomes deputy minister of the economy, and Social Christian Marcel Fiamens, 53, who takes on the Ministry of Pensions.

Italian Criminal Jailed. ROME, March 6 (AP).—Remato Vallanassa, 27, Italy's most wanted criminal, was sentenced yesterday to six years for arms violations.



OOPS—This wooden bridge over the Neckar River in Stuttgart collapsed Friday just before it was due to open. No one was injured; cause is being investigated.

## 70% Rate Since November

# Beirut Residents Groan as Inflation Soars

By Stuart Auerbach

BEIRUT, March 6 (UPI).—The woman looked at her husband during lunch and announced, "I spent all the money you gave me for food and still didn't buy half what we need." At lunch the day before, another housewife complained that the price of meat had more than doubled in the three months since the fighting here stopped.

The talk is the same in most Beirut households these days: the spiraling cost of food and other goods during Lebanon's postwar inflation. The inflation rate since November is estimated at 70 per cent.

The price of some basic commodities has risen as much as 120 per cent and transportation costs increased 100 per cent, independent economists here estimate.

"The only things that haven't gone up are whisky and cigarettes, and that's just because they are still being brought into the country without paying customs duties. There is no government yet to collect them," said Deeb Itani, a resident of Beirut.

Because of Lebanon's tradition of a free enterprise economy, the government has been reluctant to impose price ceilings. Premier Salim al-Hoss, an economist, has refused to order increases in the minimum wage while warning that inflation will worsen.

### Minimum Wage

He said that increasing the minimum wage—which in turn boosts everyone's salary—would only mean that prices would go up more since merchants here will increase their prices even more than the salary boosts.

The rampaging inflation rate here means that Lebanese are spending more money on just living and have less to invest in rebuilding their country.

One family, for example, decided that it cannot afford to take a low-interest government loan to repair its war damages. "We can't afford to pay it back," said Mohammed Salim, "it's not in our budget."

The high cost of building materials, most of which have to be imported, is also holding back Lebanese reconstruction efforts.

But the greatest effects of inflation are felt in households. A food merchant, Patrick Ogden-Smith, estimated that food costs will continue to increase by 2.5 per cent a month for the rest of the year.

### Damascus Price

As examples of how food prices have gone up since the fighting stopped, lamb now costs \$2.75 a pound, compared to half that in the fall. It costs about \$1 a pound in Damascus, about a 3-hour drive from here.

A carton of 30 eggs costs \$3.70, double what it used to. Potatoes have also doubled in price, to 50 cents a pound.

The greatest personal hardships here, however, are a result of the huge worldwide increase in the price of coffee, which now costs about \$5 a pound compared to \$1 a year ago. Lebanon is a nation of coffee-drinkers. No business meeting can be held without innumerable cups of sweet, strong, black Turkish-style coffee being passed around, and the Lebanese insist they cannot culturally switch to tea as they are being urged to do.

Prices are higher now in most of Beirut than they were during the fighting because the alliance of Muslim leftists and Palestinians who ran western Beirut set up an informal system of price controls.

They closed a number of stores that were gouging customers and made sure that goods were allocated throughout the area.

### Lebanese Press Reports Truce in Southern Region

BEIRUT, March 6 (Reuters).—Lebanese newspapers today reported a truce between conservative Lebanese and Palestinian commando forces confronting each other in south Lebanon as President Elias Sarkis left for Cairo to discuss the matter at the conference of Arab and African leaders.

An Nahar said there was agreement to freeze the situation in the south and similar reports appeared in the Phalangist daily Al Amsal and the French-language L'Orient-Le Jour, which spoke of a 10-day truce.

The President is expected to discuss with other Arab rulers—especially the Syrian, Egyptian and Saudi leaders—the kind of force that could be deployed in the south to control the situation without provoking Israeli reaction.

### Paris Club Fire Kills 1

PARIS, March 6 (UPI).—An explosion early today started a fire that destroyed a Montparnasse nightclub, the Memphis, formerly the Black Jack, killing one person and injuring six others.

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On 44th Anniversary

## New Deal Party Recaptures Youth, Hopes of 800 Survivors

By Bernard Weinraub

WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT).—It was a night of Washington memories that began with laughs and ended in quiet melancholy. It was a night of F.D.R. and the New Deal.

"We were so young then," said former Rep. Helen Gahagan Douglas, threading her way into a packed, noisy ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel. "We had such hope."

Thomas (The Cork) Corcoran, a spry, 76-year-old lawyer who helped draft key New Deal legislation, gazed around the room and said, "We never thought we'd be alive this long—we all cheated heaven."

More than 800 veterans of the New Deal—embracing one another, gossiping, waving, even weeping—held an emotional reunion, marking the 44th anniversary of Franklin D. Roosevelt's first inauguration. "It was the first time in years—and maybe the last time—that many of these people will see each other," said Joe Borlin, a Washington lawyer who helped organize the reunion with Robert Nathan, a New Deal economist. "We didn't want to wait another year, or until the 50th anniversary, because some of these people won't be here. Sad but true."

"The names of numerous guests instantly revived the New Deal. Rexford Tugwell, India Edwards, Claude Pepper, Jonathan Daniels, Leon Keyserling, Benjamin Cohen, James Rowe. There were also Alice Achson, widow of the former secretary of state; Rep. Lindy Boggs, Curtis Roosevelt, the president's grandson, and Grace Tully, a zesty 76-year-old who had been the 33d president's

secretary when he was governor of New York and stayed with him at the White House until his death.

"Kind and Gentle"

"Some tried to follow in Mr. Roosevelt's footsteps but, believe me, no one, no one at all, can follow that man," said Miss Tully. "He was a very kind and gentle man. Not difficult at all. You went in there to take dictation."

Although the reunion began informally ("I don't think any of you ever saw such a gang," said Mr. Corcoran) the mood veered through the evening. Vice-President Mondale, who was scheduled to appear, abruptly canceled at the last moment to go to Minnesota for a rest and there was annoyance at the switch. President Carter failed to send a formal message, although former Vice-President Hubert Humphrey, now thin and frail, said that the White House conveyed its best wishes.

Mr. Tugwell, an 85-year-old former under secretary of agriculture, made a few comments at the dinner, saying he had written to President Carter about what is wrong in the nation but had only received a formal reply saying that the letter had been directed to Jack Watson Jr., assistant to the President and Cabinet secretary.

Marked by Memories

"He got the letter mixed up with a lot of foolishness," Tugwell said.

What marked the evening, however, were memories. There were 1930s folk songs by Joe Glazer ("We got Franklin D. Roosevelt back again," a film



New Dealers (from left) Benjamin Cohen, Rexford Tugwell and Thomas Corcoran.

recalling the New Deal, speeches by Sen. Humphrey and Mr. Cohen and the recollections of guests about an era when they were young.

"I was 22 in 1933," L.F. Stone, the journalist, said with a smile. "I'm a relic, I suppose, of the New Deal. What it represented transmitted that hope. There was a sense of concern and devotion. There was a feeling, with Roosevelt, of ebullience, of excitement. With Roosevelt the country wanted change. Now they're afraid of change."

Telford Taylor, the lawyer and writer who worked in the Department of Interior and served as general counsel of the Federal Communications Commission,

said: "Roosevelt was the first one to make a deliberate effort to get talent into government. He removed the stigma of government service. It was never very lucrative. People didn't think they could get anything done. It changed under Roosevelt."

Mr. Cohen, a member of the Roosevelt brain-trust, speaking in a quavering voice, said: "Washington was the center of action and most of us wanted to be part of that action. Some of us came on our own initiative; others were recruited."

"We came from homes of wealth and homes of poverty, and many more came from homes neither rich nor poor," he said slowly. "We were the lucky ones," he

said. "For us it was a time when to be alive was joy and to be young was very brave. Indeed if we were not young we would not be here tonight."

After the laughter, Mr. Cohen spoke quietly for 40 minutes, detailing the legislative accomplishments of the New Deal. "The miracle of Roosevelt's leadership was that he could summon the country's undiscovered depth of ability," he said.

And then he added quietly, as the guests sat in silence, "Most of our New Deal years were the best years of our lives. Ethel Root once said, 'To be part of great things—that is life.'" Mr. Cohen paused. Some of the guests smiled; others began to applaud.

Activists Cheer Verdict

## Mrs. Garcia, Feminist Symbol, Freed in Rape-Murder Case

SALINAS, Calif., March 6 (AP).—Ines Garcia, who killed a man she said had helped another to rape her and then became a feminist symbol of a woman's right to self-defense, has been acquitted of second-degree murder in a retrial.

The jury of 10 men and 2 women deliberated nearly 11 hours. The trial started on Feb. 14.

Mrs. Garcia was convicted in 1974 of second-degree murder in the death of Miguel Jimenez, who she said had stood guard while another man raped her. The California Court of Appeals overturned the conviction on technical grounds in December, 1976.

Louis Castillo, the man who Mrs. Garcia said had raped her, was never charged. In the first trial he denied raping her but he refused to testify in the second, asserting his right against self-incrimination.

Mrs. Garcia's first trial was disrupted by occasional shouts from activist spectators and sometimes by the defendant herself. At one point, she expressed regret at having missed Mr. Castillo, who died as Mr. Jimenez was shot once in the head and four times in the abdomen.

Was Found Guilty

A jury at her first trial found her guilty of second-degree murder. She was sentenced to serve five years to life.

According to Mrs. Garcia, Mr. Jimenez and Mr. Castillo came to her apartment looking for a friend and dragged her to a nearby alley and Mr. Jimenez stood guard while Mr. Castillo raped her.

Within a half-hour, she loaded a rifle and found the two men about five blocks away.

When she was arrested later that night she did not tell police about the rape. Therefore, it was never medically verified. She said she was ashamed and fearful but later told a priest.

The Monterey County Court, packed with about 75 supporters of the defendant, echoed to loud cheers when the verdict was read, Friday. Several women burst into tears.

"I'm going to make up for lost time with my kids," said Mrs. Garcia as she hugged her 13-year-old son, John, and her nephew and niece. She and her husband are separated.

Later, a feminist activist said of the verdict: "We're having to overcome a whole problem of violence against women which has become a part of the fabric of our society. Ines Garcia is a real breakthrough."

Finding Strength

"I think there is a changing attitude about rape," said Del Martin, a member of the National Organization of Women and leader of the San Francisco Women's Commission. "The age-old advice of 'relax and enjoy it' is no longer viable. What's happening now is that women are finding strength in other women."

Jury foreman Herman Champlin said that the presence of two women on the panel helped educate male jurors on the rape question.

Mr. Jimenez, who only last year completed a 12-year prison term for burning down the home of Ishiro Kono, the late conservative politician, once told a reporter:

"I regard all who have dominated this country in the last 30 years as the enemy. The Liberal Democratic party, as well as the Communist party, is equally guilty. Japan cannot be rescued unless everything is destroyed."

Politician Stabbed

TOKYO, March 6 (AP).—Former Transport Minister Tomisaburo Hashimoto, a defendant on trial in connection with the Lockheed scandal, was stabbed by a young assailant in his hometown of Itako yesterday.

The police said a 26-year-old suspect has been arrested in connection with the incident.

Mr. Hashimoto, 76, was taken to a hospital, where doctors said his condition was not serious.

## Philippine Talks With Moslem Rebels Recess

MANILA, March 6 (UPI).—The Philippine government announced yesterday that peace talks with Filipino Moslem rebels in Tripoli, Libya, have been indefinitely recessed and that the government negotiator has been ordered to return for consultations.

Carmelo Barbero, the defense under secretary for civil relations who heads the Philippine delegation in the Tripoli talks, was expected in Manila "in a day or two," the announcement said.

The announcement said that representatives of the government and the Moro National Liberation Front agreed to a recess.

It said that negotiations had been scheduled to resume yesterday but they were recessed to be resumed on a date to be agreed upon later.

President Ferdinand Marcos said that both parties agreed on the new recess because the negotiating panels no longer have the authority to negotiate. He said their powers lapsed as of Thursday under the initial agreement signed in Tripoli on Dec. 30.

## Japan Seizure of Rightists Focuses Attention on Extremists

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO, March 6 (NYT).—The seizure by Japanese rightists of an office building here has again focused international attention on this country's unique rightist political extremists, the small bands of militants with powerful ideologies and visions of an older Japan in which strong-willed warriors fought to the death or killed themselves over honor. The incident was, too, a measure of the changes that have crept across Japan in recent times.

The police are questioning the four rightists who held a dozen hostages in an overnight siege protesting pollution, corruption and profits by big business after entering the building armed with a rifle, a pistol and a Japanese

sword, the men were taken into custody without injury. They surrendered after telephone negotiations with the police and the widow of Yukio Mishima, the novelist who committed ritual suicide following a similar protest in 1970.

The rightists believe that many of Japan's troubles and the erosion of traditional values can be laid to the Yalta Agreement, through which the Soviet Union joined the other Allies in the war on Japan, and the Potsdam Declaration, which set the terms for Japan's unconditional surrender in 1945.

Splintered Groups

Two of Friday's protesters, Shunichi Mishio, 77, and Yoshio Ito, 20, were members of Mishima's militant Shield Society,

which was disbanded after his funeral. The other two, Tadaaki Morita, 71, and Shusuke Nomura, 43, described themselves as members of the Youth League for the Overthrow of the Yalta-Potsdam Structure.

Rightists in Japan now are splintered into groups and factions whose ideological nuances easily escape those not involved. Their tiny trucks frequently can be seen creeping through traffic of parked at some curb where men in khaki uniforms use loudspeakers to harangue indifferent throngs.

The police, who keep a close watch on these radicals as well as their leftist opponents, estimate that there are perhaps 40 rightist bands with a total of under 3,000 members.

Traditionally these rightists have opposed politicians, government corruption and unequal treaties with foreign powers. A common theme over the decades has been the belief that "petty politicians" and big business corporations were in league to seek profits regardless of the effect on other Japanese. A totalitarian government offered the best solution, the rightists said.

Thus the widespread poverty of the 1930s gave the rightists, then an arm of an ambitious military, a seemingly strong case against the civilian government. The result was a series of terrorist actions, including the assassinations by rightists of Takuma Dan, a top

business executive, and Junnosuke Uno, a politician. The rise of the militarists and rightists eventually led to the Pacific War, as the Japanese call World War II. After Japan's surrender, the Allied occupation, a new Constitution and a greatly weakened military arm have helped prevent any similar new alliance. Changes in education, too, emphasizing not the Emperor's role but the workings of democracy, have wrought new modes of thinking among younger Japanese.

Some old-time rightists, such as Yoshio Kodama, the secret sales agent for the Lockheed Aircraft Corp. in last year's scandal here, remain well-connected politically.

But the great majority of rightists have become more of a curiosity generally. They receive widespread public attention only when they perform some spectacular act such as that of Mishima. Recognizing his failure to ignite a revolt by Japan's military, he committed ritual hara-kiri, cutting open his own stomach and having an aide decapitate him.

The act, while self-defeating in a Western sense, aroused some admiration among many Japanese who rejected the politics of Mishima but admired his evocation of an earlier era of "honor."

"The Japanese," a diplomat said, "admire glorious losers."

Friday's protesters did not take the final step to murder or suicide. They announced they would not harm anyone. After

## Burmese Socialists Turning To Western Banks for Loan

By Jacques Leslie

HONG KONG, March 6.—Indicating a dramatic turn in "the Burmese road to Socialism," Burma has agreed to borrow almost \$39 million from a syndicate headed by Chase Manhattan Bank to build an oil pipeline and buy five drilling rigs.

The loan, revealed by sources in banking circles here, is Burma's first major foreign-financed commercial transaction in 14 years. It is the strongest indication yet that the isolationist and Socialist economic policies which have been carried out with disastrous results during the last decade and a half are being substantially modified.

Agreement on the loan followed a week-long congress of Burma's Socialist Program party last month. At that session, the party for the first time conceded the breakdown of the economy and specified guidelines for the use of private foreign capital, which previously was shunned. A report issued by the party Central Committee said foreign capital could be used to develop the nation's rich natural resources as long as the Socialist economic system were not jeopardized.

Completion of the 200-mile-long pipeline, which is expected in two years, should transform Burma from an oil importer into an exporter. The pipeline will connect oil fields in central and upper Burma with a refinery in the south. Crude oil now is transported on barges traveling on the Irrawaddy River. The system is costly and unreliable, with resulting production losses as high as \$4.8 million in 1975-76.

Purchase of the five drilling rigs, which will supplement 17 rigs of varying age and capability now owned by the government, should enable Burma to establish oil reserves to replace those being depleted and to support a planned expansion in crude oil output.

Tapping Reserves

The loan is expected to be paid off through export sales of crude oil. It calls for a two-year period followed by payments in installments during the following 3 1/2 years. The interest rate is set at 1.5 per cent above the London interbank offered rate, which is the rate charged by European banks to each other.

The drilling rigs are necessary to support the government's plan to more than double oil production in five years. Burma's present recoverable reserves are estimated at 350 million barrels. However, because many prospective areas have not been drilled, these estimates are considered very conservative.

© Los Angeles Times.

## Slaughterer Jailed

MONTEAUBAN, France, March 6 (Reuters).—Ernest Tondolo, the chief slaughterer of the Montauban abattoir, has been convicted of torturing animals before killing them. He was sentenced to 3 months and fined 3,000 francs (\$760).

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## Amin Wants U.S. To Use Embassy

KAMPALA, March 6 (AP).—Uganda President Idi Amin said today that he would like the United States to reopen its embassy in Kampala. He predicted that one day President Carter will be "one of my best friends."

In his first interview with U.S. correspondents since the war of nerves over the 240-member U.S. community in Uganda, Field Marshal Amin asserted that it never had been his intention to hold the Americans hostage.

He said that fears expressed for the safety of the Americans after he issued orders to them Feb. 25 not to leave the country were due to a misunderstanding. He said it stemmed partly from what he called Mr. Carter's lack of knowledge about Africa. The crisis was defused after Field Marshal Amin canceled a meeting with the U.S. community and lifted his travel ban.

A second stable group organized by the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has applied for a similar charter flight at about the same time.

Kirby Jones, a consultant to companies that want to prepare for the time when the U.S. trade embargo will be lifted, said the Minnesota group would be the largest he has taken to Cuba, if its plans are approved.

Mr. Jones took his first U.S.

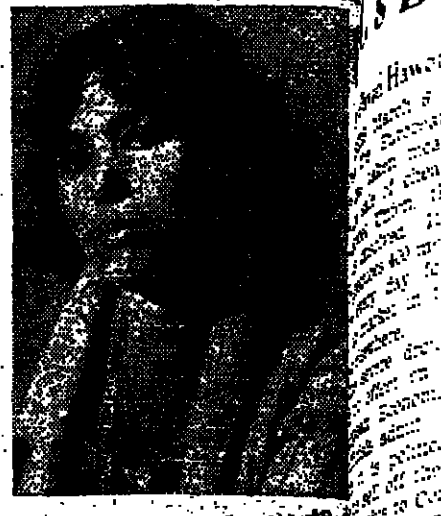
## Soares Visits France For Talks on EEC

PARIS, March 6 (Reuters).—Portuguese Premier Mario Soares arrived tonight for talks with French leaders on his country's request for admission to the European Economic Community.

Mr. Soares will have lunch with President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing tomorrow, followed by a full working session with Prime Minister Raymond Barre. The Portuguese leader is due to go to Bonn Tuesday.

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Ines Garcia

## Criminal Penalties Opposed By Mondale in Security Leaks

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP).—Disagreeing with the newly named director of the CIA, Vice President Mondale said he is "personally opposed" to the imposition of criminal penalties on government officials who allow national security secrets to become public.

Mr. Mondale said Friday that he would support some form of "civil remedies for unauthorized disclosure" but disagreed with the suggestion by Stansfield Turner, the new CIA head, for criminal penalties on national security leaks.

"I would find it very difficult to accept the system of criminal penalties," Mr. Mondale said in an interview. "I don't think it works and I don't think it should work."

Referring to his study of past abuses by intelligence agencies when he was a member of a Senate investigating committee, Mr. Mondale said he had concluded that "the best protection the President has from abuse . . . of his authority by a subordinate is . . . fear that they may be caught and they may read about it in the press."

Mr. Mondale was the highest-ranking administration official to discuss the subject of security leaks since Mr. Turner told senators at his confirmation hearing that he would "certainly be very amenable" to developing and advocating criminal legislation to stop leaks by security officers.

Mr. Mondale said he had not discussed the issue with Mr. Turner or with President Carter, who said he had not seen any leaks could be "extremely damaging."

The discussion was provoked by the publication by The Washington Post of information that the CIA had supplied Jordan's King Hussein with millions of dollars over a period of years for personal and intelligence uses.

Mr. Mondale, who had previously said he was unaware of those payments when he was a member of the 1976-77 Senate committee investigating the CIA, said in the interview that his memory may have been mistaken.

"I did not recall hearing about the Hussein thing," he said, "but I have checked since, and I am told that at least the records show that I was at a meeting

## Peru to Build A-Plant With Argentine Aid

By Juan de Guin

BUENOS AIRES, March 6 (AP).—Argentina's left and right wings agreed today to a search for nuclear reactor in Peru with Argentine technology and equipment.

This agreement was the first of a three-day visit to Peru by President Jorge Videla of Argentina. It demonstrated Argentina's desire to strengthen regional cooperation in nuclear development.

Argentina is the regional leader in Latin America in nuclear power, with a 300-megawatt nuclear power station already in operation and a 600-megawatt station under construction.

Since the 1950s, Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission has been developing several hundred nuclear scientists and engineers working to form the most advanced nuclear region, despite depletion through political purges in some cases and hiring away of others.

The offer to build Peru's first experimental reactor involves not only design and equipment from Argentina but also training of Peruvian scientists in all phases of nuclear technology.

The project is reported to have a budget of \$50 million. Argentina, which has substantial reserves of uranium ore, built its first power plant with West German design and direction and is building its second heavy water power reactor with Canadian technology.

Argentina's atomic diplomacy is based on regional cooperation. It has been expressed last month when Argentina announced its political support for Brazil's rejection of a nuclear agreement with West Germany for a major industrial development plan.

Argentina has offered Brazil, and other Latin American countries, an exchange program for nuclear research and development and mutual research efforts but also form a regional front for nuclear power development.

Brazil, Argentina and Chile have not ratified the International Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, designed to halt or prevent the spread of nuclear arms but all three have declared that they are interested only in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

## Pact Cu

On 6 (AP) agency here has been heretofore to keep the Soviet Union out of the area, off the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, and in accordance with the pact reached by the United States and Mexico in 1971.

So far, other Latin American countries of urbanization, an exchange program for nuclear research and development and mutual research efforts but also form a regional front for nuclear power development.

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# هكلا من النجمل



## C's Butter Mountain, and Matching 'Scandal'

By David Hawthorn

BRUSSELS, March 6 (UPI)—The European Commission's decision to allow the sale of cheap butter from the Soviet Union, the "butter scandal," is a political move to help the Soviet Union, the commission's officials admit.

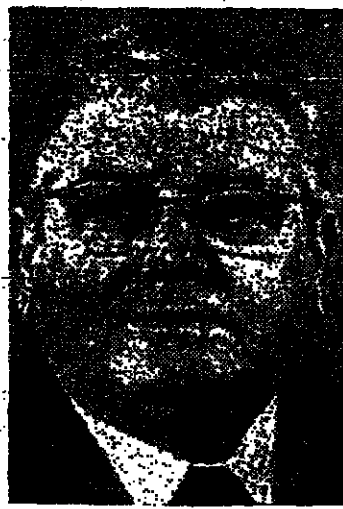
The severe drought last year had no effect on this, the European Economic Community officials say.

It is politically important to sell off the current surplus to the Soviet Union, the commission's officials say. These nations represent the big potential market in the world market, the commission's officials say.

They are made worse growing reluctance of the Soviet Union to pay the rising price.

Butter consumption in Britain is declining. The EEC members eat 15 tons of butter annually. The end of the year there is a mountain of fat of about 400,000 tons.

EEC acted last week to the sale of subsidized butter to the Soviet Union and East European countries.



Jean-Baptiste Doumeng

after Jean-Baptiste Doumeng, the Communist millionaire from Toulouse who specializes in trade with the Soviet Union in surplus EEC produce, negotiated a sale of 75,000 tons of butter to Moscow.

The European Commission suspended a plan of increased export subsidies but not until 10,000 tons of the sale had been licensed for export.

### Direct Purchase

A postscript to last week's great butter scandal is that the Russians have not been buying butter from the community's intervention storage. Mr. Doumeng has been taking it straight off the market by making bulk purchases from French cooperatives.

As a boss of a cooperative group, and thus a man with wide contacts, Mr. Doumeng is ideally placed to do this. He also offers a discount which gives him a slight edge on the price paid by dairy companies, the cooperatives' alternative in selling butter. Because he deals in such bulk, his orders give the cooperatives a welcome chance to clear their stores at a time of year when they know much more butter is on the way.

He has done this because the butter's quality is obviously much better at this point in the process than butter which has already been put into intervention dumps.

It appears that Moscow only buys the freshest butter and

makes it available for sale not to the ordinary consumer, but to Communist party and government officials through special shops to which only they have access.

What happens to ordinary "intervention" butter, the bulk of which lies in stores in West Germany and France? Its name derives from the fact that the EEC intervenes with a subsidy once the butter has been processed and there is no immediate market for it.

Each EEC member country has an intervention board responsible for paying the subsidy to a dairy company and also the storage costs.

### Storage Costs

Most of the butter is stored in cooled warehouses leased by the government from private operators. The butter is kept in brown cardboard boxes, each weighing 50 kilograms, which contain blocks or packets. The storage-space renter gets \$5 a ton each month, plus fixed costs of \$10 a ton for the same period.

In addition to this arrangement, each member-state government holds its own stocks of butter which it can release or hold, as it sees fit, in order to "fine tune" the market. But no butter is kept by the farmers who make such a good thing out of producing it from payments to them from EEC funds. They do not have the facilities and, in any case, send their milk to dairy producers who are responsible for making the butter. It is then sent to the wholesalers or shipped straight to storage.

The butter can be stored in bonded warehouses for six weeks—the maximum period if it is to be used for ordinary household purposes. Supermarkets often buy such butter, selling it as a low leader. It is the same butter from the fresher product because it has no familiar brand-name.

If stored for longer than six weeks, the butter becomes unstable. At this point it has to be transferred, again at EEC cost, to vats where it can be kept for up to half a year as a substance known in the trade as "ghee." This is normally exported as aid to developing countries where it is used for cooking.

Alternatively it can be converted into butter oil and exported

in that form. But this is a costly process: 100,000 tons of butter costs more than \$300,000 to transform—this being paid by the EEC taxpayer.

The controversial sale to the Soviet Union was fixed at \$355 a ton, which is the difference between its value on the world market less the refund provided by the EEC authorities.

To prevent similar sales in the future, the European Commission is to exercise control over any request for an export levy with a prefixed refund.

In effect this will discourage operators like Mr. Doumeng from shipping butter in large bulk to the Soviet Union. The export subsidy can be changed by the commission at a moment's notice. This would make any large deal too risky unless it met with the EEC's approval.

But it will not stop smaller sales—say, up to 500 tons of butter—being made to the Soviet bloc. If a consignment can be put onto one vessel, the exporter can take the refund at that day's level and still make a profit, avoiding the danger of the commission adjusting the rates while a longer-term sale contract is completed.

This belated measure has had the effect of pacifying those who feel it is unjust to sell butter to the Soviet Union at prices a quarter of what an EEC citizen has to pay.

The unwelcome fact remains, however, that it is cheaper to export the unwanted butter than to keep it in intervention and dispose of it in other ways. EEC officials recognize there is no short-term escape from their dilemma while the butter surplus continues to grow.



SEA GULLS OVER OHIO—A flock of them descends on Lake Erie, warmed by nearby power plant at Lorain.

## U.S. Said to Seek Tax Violations in South Korea Bribery Case

By Anthony Marro

WASHINGTON, March 6 (UPI)—Justice Department investigators, encountering difficulties in their attempts to obtain solid evidence of bribery in their probe of alleged influence-buying by the South Korean government, have begun concentrating on possible tax violations by congressmen, a number of government sources said yesterday.

The investigators have obtained additional help from the department's Tax Division in recent weeks, the sources said, and now see this as the best hope of obtaining at least a few indictments in a case that has been hampered by missing witnesses, a lack of records and evidence that may not be usable in court because it was obtained illegally by intelligence agencies.

Although the investigators were known to have been working to

make some tax cases, the sources said that the action of recent weeks represents a significant shift in the focus of the investigation because it means the investigators are pessimistic about being able to obtain indictments on bribery, conspiracy and extortion charges and now are concentrating more of their energies on possible tax violations.

"I think it will pick up now," a Justice Department source said yesterday. "I think the investigation will get back on track."

### Easier to Prove

The sources said that bribery cases are particularly difficult to make, since they involve questions of criminal intent. Tax violations are sometimes easier to prove, they said, because it is necessary to show only that a person received a gift and intentionally failed to report it as income and not that he had a criminal motive in accepting it.

They also noted that bribery and extortion cases often require cooperation of persons directly involved in the transactions, while in this case the persons believed to be giving the government its most valuable information have only second-hand knowledge of the alleged payments.

Justice Department sources had been saying for months that the case was a particularly difficult one and it was not certain that indictments would result. But the new attorney general, Griffin Bell, nonetheless touched off a minor furor when, shortly after taking office, he suggested that he felt the case had been dragging and that he might tell the investigators to either ask for indictments or call a halt.

Because Mr. Bell is a Democrat and most of the congressmen thus far linked to the South Korean lobbying effort are Democrats, a number of Republi-

cans in Congress dropped heavy hints that they might be prepared to charge that a "cover-up" was taking place if the investigation ended prematurely.

It was after the Republicans began voicing these concerns that Mr. Bell issued a statement last Thursday, saying that all "substantial leads" were being investigated and that he intended to prosecute wherever proof of criminal conduct was found.

On Friday, he held a meeting with several of the lawyers heading the probe, issued stern warnings that they were not to discuss the investigation with reporters and released a one-paragraph statement saying he was "satisfied that the investigation is progressing and is being vigorously pursued in a professional manner." Department officials noted that he did not say it was being pursued with any degree of success.

## Commission Censures

BRUSSELS, March 6 (UPI)—The European Commission faces a motion in this week's session of the European Economic Community Parliament in Strasbourg for not permitting the sale of subsidized butter to the Soviet Union.

The motion, which seeks to all 13 Common Market members fired, was proposed by the Parliament's European Socialist Democrats group, consists of French Gaullist and representatives of the Flamma Fati party.

A group maintains that the decision to suspend export subsidies does not conform to the Commission's duties. The measure, agreed by the decision could disrupt the agricultural policy.

## Leftist-Rightist Clashes Grow

ANKARA, March 6 (UPI)—A wave of political violence broke out in Ankara today, as between students and teachers, and between students and teachers.

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Wednesday, for example, a riot broke out in the early hours of the morning when explosives were thrown into Istanbul University's dormitory. His coffin, draped in a Turkish flag, was carried by students through the city streets.

Thursday three youths were wounded in the Agaspa district of Istanbul while handing out pamphlets, and a week before was killed and five others injured when "unidentified persons" threw stones at the police.

According to the police, the students opened fire as the students moved to right classes at an Ankara school.

According to figures supplied by a Turkish news agency in Ankara, nearly 200 persons have been injured in politically motivated violence during the last two months. Most of them have been students, but innocent bystanders have been caught in the cross fire.

Force Tied Up  
There are approximately 100,000 students in Istanbul, a city of 1.5 million, and the police complain that a third of their force is tied up trying to control the students.

Believes that the ideological divide have yet reached the stage of the military might feel it is necessary to intervene—"the situation would have to get a lot worse before that happened," said a Turkish leading editor.

But one remembers that in 1960 and 1971, student violence was the prelude to military intervention. So far, however, the element of urban terror at Turkey's institutions and kidnapping and murdering foreigners which occurred in Istanbul are not.

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## Church Sit-In Leader Warns Paris Police

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—The leader of more than 1,000 "traditionalist" Roman Catholics who have occupied a central Paris church for a week demanding a place of worship of their own threatened today to occupy Notre Dame Cathedral if police try to evict them.

The Rev. Louis Coache, who led last week's occupation of the Church of Saint Nicolas du Chardonnet, told a congregation of more than 2,000 in his sermon during a traditional Latin service that "we are ready to occupy Notre Dame." The traditionalists reject the reforms in the liturgy ordered by the Second Vatican Council of 1962-65.

The spokesman, reached by telephone, said she did not have the overall total of fire victims but the others were all Soviet citizens. [The preliminary overall figure has been reported to be 45.]

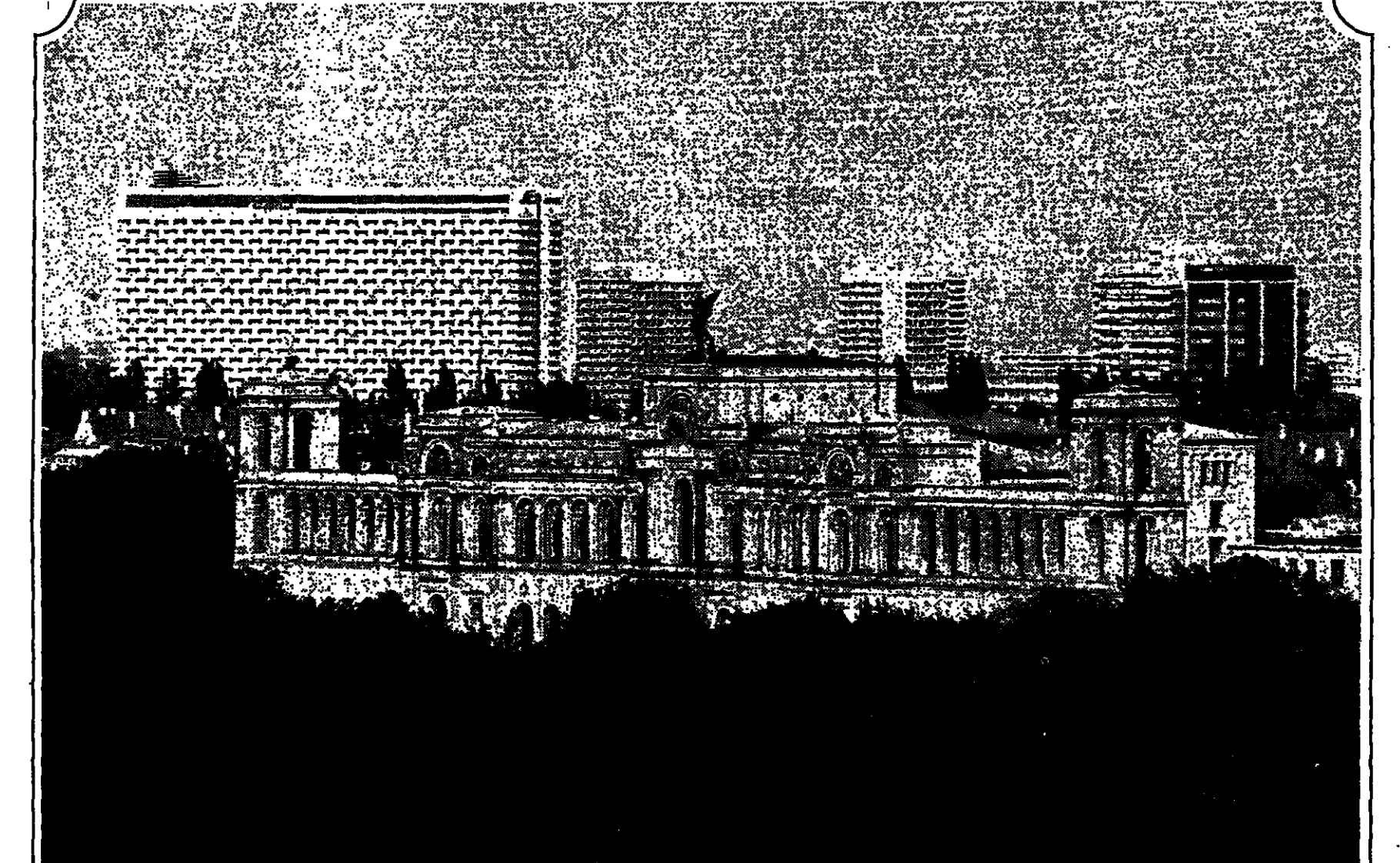
## Five Foreigners Died In Moscow Hotel Fire

MOSCOW, March 6 (AP)—Last weekend's fire at the Rossiya Hotel here claimed the lives of five foreigners, a West German, two East Germans and two Bulgarians—a hotel spokeswoman said.

The spokeswoman, reached by telephone, said she did not have the overall total of fire victims but the others were all Soviet citizens. [The preliminary overall figure has been reported to be 45.]

14 Killed in Seoul Fire  
SEOUL, March 6 (Reuters)—Fourteen persons died in a fire in central Seoul yesterday. Firemen were unable to fight the fire because hydrants were frozen by sub-zero temperatures, police said.

DEATH NOTICE  
Madame René d'ESTANVILLE, Madame Charles d'ESTANVILLE, Madame Anne-Marie d'ESTANVILLE and her children, Madame Edith GROSJEAN-DUCREY and her children, and all their family, announce the death of Monsieur René d'ESTANVILLE, Member of the Académie "Gauguin" of the Académie d'Honneur Croix de Guerre 1914-1918. Passed away at the age of 85 on February 25, 1977, in Paris. The services were held Tuesday, March 14, for the immediate family at Saint-Martin d'Oliver Central. 1, Rue Armand-Houssaye, Paris-16.



# Where does one of the top banks in Germany fit into this picture?

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Expertise? Without it we wouldn't be where we are today.

And here's where you come in. If you're looking for a strong financial partner, we have both the expertise in documentation and the necessary funds.

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Our service facilities include all commercial and investment banking activities, with special emphasis on fixed interest loans, Eurocredits through a wholly-owned subsidiary in Luxembourg, and foreign exchange dealings. Bayerische Landesbank is also authorized to issue its own bearer bonds which, together with the funds from regional savings banks, guarantee well-balanced sources for medium and long-term refinancing.

Sound banking. Solid growth. And a special human touch few other banks can match. That's what makes Bavarian banking different. When you need German banking expertise, think about those two ingredients: "Bavarian drive and friendliness" and get in touch with us.

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## Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

International Banking with Bavarian Drive and Friendliness



## The Campaign, Continued

Two thoughts sprang most conspicuously from President Carter's informed, personable and only sometimes treacherous telephone conversations with assorted Americans Saturday afternoon.

First, the American people are acutely concerned about the bread-and-butter issues of their lives, from tax loopholes and discrimination to the price of coffee and housing and jobs. The world seemed very far away indeed during the two-hour broadcast, as Mr. Carter control and peace in the Middle East had little to do with the price of oil and Medicare. This was hardly news to anyone who has traveled among the American people, as Carter has for many years. It does suggest that he should use such interesting moments of contact with the population for a little less learning and a lot more teaching.

Second, after six weeks in office, Carter continues to act like the campaigner, reaching into his bag of position papers, flattering the voter, and promising vague action. The President is surely wise to study such complex issues as energy before framing legislative programs. But he shows himself

well aware of the truly controversial aspects of such questions and seems determined to give no offense, as if election day were still ahead. He already knows that significant conservation of oil will not be possible without, for example, hefty increases in the price (or tax) of large automobiles, of fuel and electricity and many other products. But instead of challenging or preparing the public, he keeps reserving his position for one full-blown television speech to Congress. He also knows that even his full economic stimulation package will not rapidly reduce unemployment. But instead of explaining the reasons and the transitory remedies available, he insists on generalities that merely position him as the sympathetic friend of the hard-pressed.

The President has shrewdly kept himself before the public in interesting and ingratiating ways. He will need the political capital thus earned. But Carter is now the President, no longer merely the nominee. The country needs more than soothing. He should keep on listening—but also begin to say some difficult things.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Bailing Out U.S. Banks Abroad

U.S. foreign policy in the Third World is being shaped by a complex banking problem that requires immediate attention. U.S. banks have loaned almost \$50 billion to less developed countries. With the increased price of oil, these countries are running larger deficits than the bankers had expected. Their economies have not adjusted to the post-embargo world, and many of them will have trouble paying their debts when they fall due—in unusual volume—in 1978 and 1979. Normally a banker can tell a client to tighten up, and work with him to clear his debts. But the kind of strict corrective policy that would satisfy a banker could produce street riots in a poor country, and add political and diplomatic problems to those of economics. In any case, the worldwide problem is fast outstripping the private banks' capacity to cope.

The developing countries owe a total of more than \$75 billion, and they will have to spend 15 per cent of their exports just in servicing their debts. There are no quick remedies, but obviously the most needy countries cannot be cut adrift. International responses must be developed.

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Getting control of the loan problem is essential to the U.S. economy as well. The \$50 billion owed U.S. banks by poor nations represents one-sixth of all American bank loans. Forty per cent of the profits of the top five U.S. banks last year came from overseas lending; such loans accounted for 78 per cent of the 1976 profits of Chase Manhattan. If bank examiners now mark such loans as "slow," the banks may have to lay aside extra reserves for them at a time when the demand for money in the United States could be increasing.

Two overseas lending booms built up this debt. The "good boom" was in the early 1970s. Even second and third-hand U.S. banks, with little experience overseas, raced for the thrills of exotic lending. "Fast growth" countries were expanding into electronics, drugs and engineering. The lenders scrambled to invest in commodity countries such as Peru, Zaire and Zambia, where high prices for copper, cobalt and manganese promised some prosperity.

The quadrupling of oil prices by OPEC in 1973 produced a second boom, the "bad boom." Now the exports of Third-World countries were falling to cover the increased prices for oil and related products, such as fertilizer. Nervous loans had to be piled on top of the "good loans" of earlier years. The banks still defended their lending as safe, because they assumed that loans to governments were safe. And each bank would

point out that the risks were shared by a consortium of banks.

But as the prices of their exports fell, and oil prices rose, even conscientious Third-World countries were compelled to renegotiate the loans. And those renegotiations brought the banks deeper into domestic politics than anyone wished. To meet the bankers' terms, for example, Peru sold off its state-owned fishing fleet, devalued its currency, and stopped state subsidies for labor.

Few U.S. banks have the social and political expertise to devise the proper stabilization policy for their debtors. Nor should they; that is dangerous ground, especially where nationalist passions run high. Egyptian crowds rioted when the subsidies for food and fuel were removed, and the prices on bread, rice and cigarettes shot up. That action, threatening the regime of President Sadat, was imposed by Egypt's creditors, the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and creditor Arab states. If U.S. banks had demanded such action, U.S. diplomacy in the Middle East could have been seriously impaired.

Two tasks lie ahead. The short-term task is to get the loans of the less developed countries rescheduled past the "bunching up" period of the next two years. Thereafter, the economies of the debt-ridden countries must be helped to adjust to the new energy costs. They need not only loans but discipline, pressure and guidance. Private banks, even in consortium, will not have the weight. This is a job for governments and, above all, intergovernmental agencies.

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Even with such help, the financial problems of the less developed countries will represent a threat to world stability for some time. The International Monetary Fund at present lacks sufficient staff and funds, and pressure to replenish the IMF's lending ability grows as the commercial bankers cut back. The IMF is seeking \$20 billion, two thirds of it from the Arabs. The oil producers, as one cause of the dislocations, have some responsibility to help in the stabilization. The international agencies must also undertake some surveillance of private bank lending, for which cooperation between governments and central banks is essential.

When Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, warned Congress of the dimensions of the problem, some bankers breathed a sigh of relief; at least their big worry was out of the closet. Internationalizing the problem is not a solution, but it is an indispensable beginning.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Eurocommunists and Freedom

The communists issued after the joint meeting of the Spanish, Italian and French Communist leaders does not mention the Soviet Union at all, but it does demand that all countries should apply the Helsinki agreement in full and lists the human rights, including press freedom and the right to change governments democratically, that should be observed. Yet it is worth pointing out that many of the basic freedoms

demanded by dissidents in the East Bloc are actually "guaranteed" formally in the constitutions of the Soviet Union and its satellites. So when the Madrid communiqué calls for an advance towards democracy and socialism it is prudent to ask which kinds of democracy and socialism are meant. It is only a few days since Moscow issued a warning that socialism cannot, in its view, be reconciled with "bourgeois democracy."

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

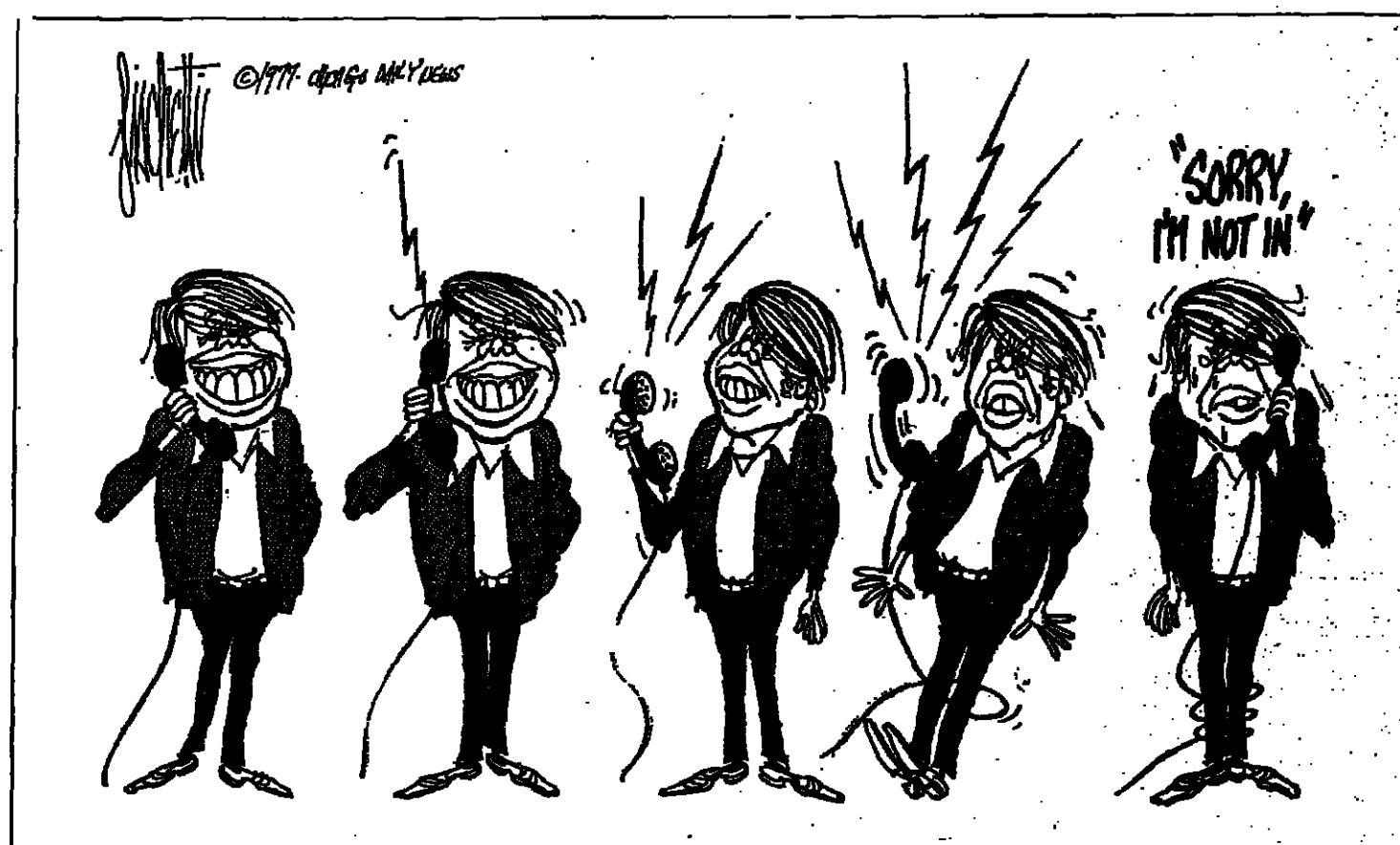
March 7, 1902

NEW YORK.—The American people are interested in this Cuban matter. They feel that a moral obligation rests upon them. Their good faith, their generosity, their reputation before the world as a beneficent power, dealing wisely and justly with its dependents, are at stake. If Cuba is to be annexed it should be allowed the privilege of the initiative rather than be forced into it by the rule of American officials and the menace of American troops.

### Fifty Years Ago

March 7, 1927

WASHINGTON.—Both figuratively and literally a lot of weight has been lifted from the broad back of the American doughboy. Not only did President Coolidge increase the Army ration from 36 to 50 cents a day and a House Committee put out a bill for better army housing in many sections of the country, but also the War Department issued new regulations reducing by 28 pounds the infantryman's pack equipment. The new pack will weigh 81 pounds.



## NATO as an American Heritage

By C.L. Sulzberger

BRUSSELS.—I still think it was a mistake not to propose a European officer as NATO's high commander in the 1950s—some time after Gen. Eisenhower and before Gen. Lemnitzer—to demonstrate U.S. recognition of true philosophical equality in the West's grand alliance.

For, had such a move then been suggested, nuclear inhibitions precised by the U.S. Congress could have been handled by a special U.S. deputy to the allied chief and an operational flexibility might have been established while the West still held a decisive edge over the Soviet Union.

Now it is too late. The day of an edge has gone. And all seven NATO military bosses since SHAPE headquarters was first established 26 years ago have been American.

The United States has become accustomed to being boss. And, even worse, our smaller allies would regard it as a frightening hint of Washington's intent to disengage were we to put forth such an idea now as the Soviet Union forges steadily ahead as the world's single dominant armed force.

Gen. Alexander Haig, present NATO commander, makes no bones about that. He says categorically: "They now have the largest accumulation of potential military power the world has ever seen. A global Soviet military power has emerged. At the present rate the Soviet Union alone is annually out-arming all NATO countries put together."

This being the case—and it is by no means stated only by Haig—it should come as a steady news to all the NATO partners, North American and European, as well as to the rest of the Western world, that there appears no likelihood Haig will be replaced by President Carter at this critical historic moment.

The general who has just returned from the United States, where he saw the President as well as other leaders of the new administration, was regarded as a "Nixon man" when he first was named for the NATO job, having served in key positions of the last Republican president's National Security Council.

### 'Military Man'

But he regards himself as a nonpolitical "military man." After all, he served President Lyndon Johnson in Washington and was a top member of the staff of then Deputy Defense Secretary Cyrus Vance. Haig admits there is neither a NATO statute nor a precedent fixing the term of office for the alliance's com-

mander. Nevertheless, he observes, all commanders (including himself) have also been commander-in-chief of U.S. forces in Europe.

The term for that post is two years. Haig was re-appointed to it in November, 1976, by President Ford and therefore remains in his NATO office. "This is a military assignment," he told me. "I don't expect any changes."

Considering traditions of the past quarter-century, considering the link between SACEUR (the U.S. European command) and SAC (Supreme Allied Commander), and also considering the fact that Haig just saw Carter, this is a most significant statement. It implies that, at the very least, Haig will be running the allied armies for almost two more years and, remembering

his youth (52) maybe markedly longer.

This is regarded as a comforting probability by U.S. allies even though some were initially quarrelsome about accepting a man involved in the Watergate wind-up. He has made such headway here. Rumors, after Carter's election, that he might depart were disheartening, and it is a stabilizing factor that he appears set to stay.

Haig sums up the essence of the alliance in one phrase: "A successful coalition includes an equitable distribution of risk." This means the United States must—and will take the same gambles it expects of tiny Luxembourg. It is the first time I have heard the problem summed up so succinctly since French President de Gaulle initially con-

jectured that, once Soviet missiles could strike American soil directly, Washington's resolution would falter.

Yet equitable distribution of risk also requires equitable distribution of effort if the alliance is to remain effective. It must reconcile itself to the probability of an increasing Soviet edge over the West in both quantity of weapons and of trained front-line manpower.

This is a new situation for a NATO commander. There has been a gradual but cumulative change from the overwhelming nuclear advantage and basic nuclear strategy of the alliance that existed 20 years ago. It is not that a new strategy is now needed, but a new resolve which has been lacking in recent years. Of that more anon.

## The Open Conspiracy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The Russians are sneering at President Carter's defense of human rights, as if it were a dreary Sunday school lesson out of Plains, Ga. But it is much more serious than that.

Carter is touching something much deeper in the American character. The Russians should read Mr. Jefferson on the rights of man, Mr. Lincoln on the universal meaning of America, Woodrow Wilson and the two Roosevelts on the new freedom, the New Deal, the square deal and the dream of a decent world order. And then perhaps they may understand that Jimmy Carter has merely gone back to the old lessons of a country that does not quite believe in its old ideal but believes in believing.

The human rights question, however, will not get very far if it is left to occasional pronouncements by the President, Jody Powell and the spokesmen of the State Department. They have revived a fundamental theme of American life, but they sound a little preachy, and need a different platform to be effective.

The Soviets have signed the Charter of the United Nations. It is a legal international treaty. It insists on human rights. They have signed it and proclaim that they keep their promises. They have also signed the Helsinki agreement on human rights which established international standards of freedom, travel and exchange of information. The question is not whether Moscow will listen to Jimmy Carter's sermons,

but whether it will be faithful to the international agreements it has signed.

What President Carter has revived, either consciously or unconsciously, is the old biblical notion of the human family, that national boundaries do not forbid concerns for human decency and pity, and that there must be what H. G. Wells once called an "open conspiracy" to pull the world together in a common collective consciousness or awakening toward a different world.

### Wells' Vision

Wells saw the problem more precisely 50 years ago than Carter does today, but Carter has an intuition of the modern dilemma. "I see humanity," Wells wrote, "scattered over the world, dispersed, conflicting, unawakened... I see life as an unavoidable waste and curable confusion... the disorder of effort, the spectacle of futility... All these people reflect and are part of the waste and discontent of my life."

If you talk to Carter, or watch him carefully, you hear echoes of this longing for a rational reorganization of human efforts—not only for reform of the executive and the legislative branches of the government, but for a revival of America as the spokesman for the ideals of the Western world.

Carter has some friends and supporters who are trying to help him in this objective. His ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, is trying to persuade him that he can make more progress for human rights

through the UN than by denouncing the Russians with statements out of Washington.

Others, such as Marian Cleveland, are arguing that the private sector in the United States can help to establish international principles for the conduct of life within national boundaries. What is needed, Cleveland suggests, is an international standard of the decency of life. How much food, education, how much population control are necessary to make life bearable and avoid chaos and war?

Carter senses, but has not really dealt with, these larger questions of national and world policy. He has put together a Cabinet of pragmatists, of businessmen and lawyers, who are accustomed to deal with one problem at a time, but have no real philosophy of where we are and where we are going.

For example, it is not at all clear what the new President thinks about his military budget to contain the Russians, or his appropriations for the underdeveloped countries, or his anxiety for the health, education and welfare of the American people. The relationships between these things are obviously critical.

### Theological

But he does have a strong conviction about human rights. It is not only political, but almost theological with Carter. And, when in doubt, the guess here is that he will insist on his moral judgment, even if it gets him into serious trouble with the Soviets on the control of military arms. And this is the point that the Soviets have obviously missed.

The head of the National Security Council, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and even Kissinger before them, have advised Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin not to misjudge Carter's defense of human rights or underestimate its historical significance. Carter could have organized his campaign better through the United Nations, but he is dead serious about these moral imperatives—and if he is challenged by the Soviet government's challenge, he will almost certainly get the support of the American people.

Like H. G. Wells, he is really bringing the issue of human rights into the open and into the world. He is inviting an "open conspiracy" and the guess here is that in the process, though it is slow, he will have the support of the Congress and the American people.

## The Problems Of Achieving Just Society

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Can America develop a society which seems just and humane to the militant critics now asserting the rights of blacks, women and young people? Perhaps—but only at a cost so high that the majority may not be willing to pay it.

I am impelled to ask this question and to render that answer after reading a remarkable new book, "The Gamesman," by Michael Macoby. Though widely noted and praised, the book seems to me to have been grossly underrated in its impact.

Superficially, to be sure, "The Gamesman" is only a study of four different types of corporate leadership by a gifted novelist-cum-sociologist who has taken numerous intimate interviews. Three of the types are familiar—the craftsmen, usual scientists or technicians, chief executives interested in the quality of goods they produce or the services they render; the Jungian fighters, tycoons like Andy Carnegie out to establish their selves as No. 1 over all competitors; and the company men, subverting everything, including morality, to the corporate interest.

### New Category

Macoby adds a new category—the gamesman, who are to be found chiefly in new, high-technology corporations which, to compete internationally, have some of the craftsmen's concern for the quality of work while being far less distracted by other people than the Jungian fighters and far more concerned about themselves and their organization than company men.

Most of the attention focused on the Macoby book has concentrated on this typical gamesman, which is interesting, of course. But by implication, at least, the book goes far deeper to the questions of modern society.

Macoby has long been sympathetic to the critics of U.S. society. He believes with them that the corporate system tends to be heartless; that it puts many people in jobs of little interest; and that it ought to be changed to give individuals more votes about their daily work. His book finds a gleam of hope that we for change in the gamesman. They have both the capacity to alter institutions and the interest in making them more humane. But Macoby has found that the task of humanizing work is only one, and a far more difficult one, than the gamesman cannot accomplish under the changes if overburdened by demands.

The demands of the modern world, however, do handicap the gamesman. A case in point is the hostile victory for humankind in the work—the ending of the second year, line at the new Volvo plant in Kalmar, Sweden. Macoby does not think that this victory has been achieved, for a man could have been achieved if the top of all the other problems were solved.

There was piled the difficulty making special arrangements for black and women workers. A second problem is posed in the large number of people who work outside the competitive system. Macoby finds that millions of people could do it if satisfaction in various trades, semitechnical positions. He asserts that they do not want to be thrust onto the careerist ladder which the minority militancy claim as the just due of all.

On the contrary, he believes that "imposing career standards on such people and their disdain as dead-end and that are otherwise satisfactory positions. The end result alienation on a large scale.

### Foreign Gamesmen

Finally there is the aspect of international competition. American gamesmen compete to produce the products of high technology against gamesmen from other countries. Some of these countries—namely West Germany and Japan—compete very effectively and precisely because they do not have to pay the high social overheads required to meet such human goals as equal opportunity, job security, and abundant day-care centers. American service workers, the system if it is to be changed, must further loss of position to foreign competitors.

The findings which I have reviewed in some extent read into the Macoby book are, to be sure, definitive. But they suggest a enormous difficulty of finding the next big episode in the American saga—a just society.

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A Reporter's Diary

# Holiday on Skis in Soviet Georgia

The following diary was kept by S.T. Kantin, a member of the International Herald Tribune's staff, during a recent trip to the Soviet Union as a member of the International Journalists Ski Club. It was his first trip to Russia since '59.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16.—Drove through Russia last time—Minsk, Moscow, Leningrad. This time, came in from Frankfurt by Tupolev-154. Sheremetyevo Airport melds into the city. Dozens of planes seem to be landing at the same time. Our hosts, the Soviet members of the ski club and the Union of Soviet Journalists, spot us and take us through customs without inspection. It has taken slightly more than two hours to get from the plane to the buses and on our way to Moscow.

Where am I? Eighteen years ago, I battled my way on two-wheeled and three-lane roads. We're on a six-lane highway now. The Soviet guide says that it's part of a 65-kilometer network around Moscow. The highway passes through a series of developments of concrete or brick buildings spaced out in irregular urban patterns. It's a drive, but not a Russian drive, just a suburban drive. Then we reach Moscow's broad boulevards. We're up at the Intourist hotel; dinner, reception, night-club show that's per for the course, i.e., not worth the detour. Midnight visit to illuminated Red Square, with the extraordinary sight of St. Basil's Cathedral under a soft falling snow. Compensates for the full day's travel.

## Passing the Hat Is Seconded

LONDON, March 6 (Reuters).—British politicians have decided that wearing a top hat is still the best way to attract the speaker's attention in Parliament. The problem has been that there is only one hat, a collapsible top hat kept in an envelope under a chair, and there are 635 members in Parliament. An all-party committee of politicians has decided there should be two hats. For almost 200 years, politicians have been making do with one hat, donned to attract attention when a member wants to raise a procedural point during a vote. That worked well in the days when all members wore top hats, but there have been occasions in recent years when a politician, having raised his point, has refused to let go of the only hat in Parliament.

THURSDAY, Feb. 17.—Got up late, missed the guided tour to the mausoleum, the stadium and through the city. Found myself walking alone through the streets. Stared at the elegant structure of the Bolshoi Theater and doubled back to the Intourist headquarters for a press conference. The Soviet 1980 Olympic Games Committee spokesman promises that all Olympic member nations will be invited to the Moscow Games.

This information in response to a remark by an Israeli journalist, who expressed surprise that a Soviet-Israeli basketball game today had been moved to Brussels from Moscow.

"Glasnost" at the Bolshoi Reception at the theater's museum attended by the star Natalia Bessmertnova. Her report that Sakharov received a letter of support from Carter today and called a press conference of Western correspondents to inform them of it. Some say he went to the U.S. Embassy in a chauffeured limousine to get the letter from the ambassador. Joke? Provocation? Unable to confirm, but old Moscow hand says that it would not be unusual for Sakharov but that no one else would get away with it.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—Two-and-one-half-hour flight to Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. An hour before arriving, Semyon Tsherkashvili, an official of the republic, turns and announces with a smile: "Now we are leaving the Soviet Union. Now we are in the Republic of Georgia."

Refused to jump to the bait or take that comment for more than a local joke. Boarded buses for three-hour trip to Gori, Stalin's birthplace, for lunch. Tsherkashvili on our bus. Points to a stone structure, the focal point of a broad esplanade, and says: "That's his house."

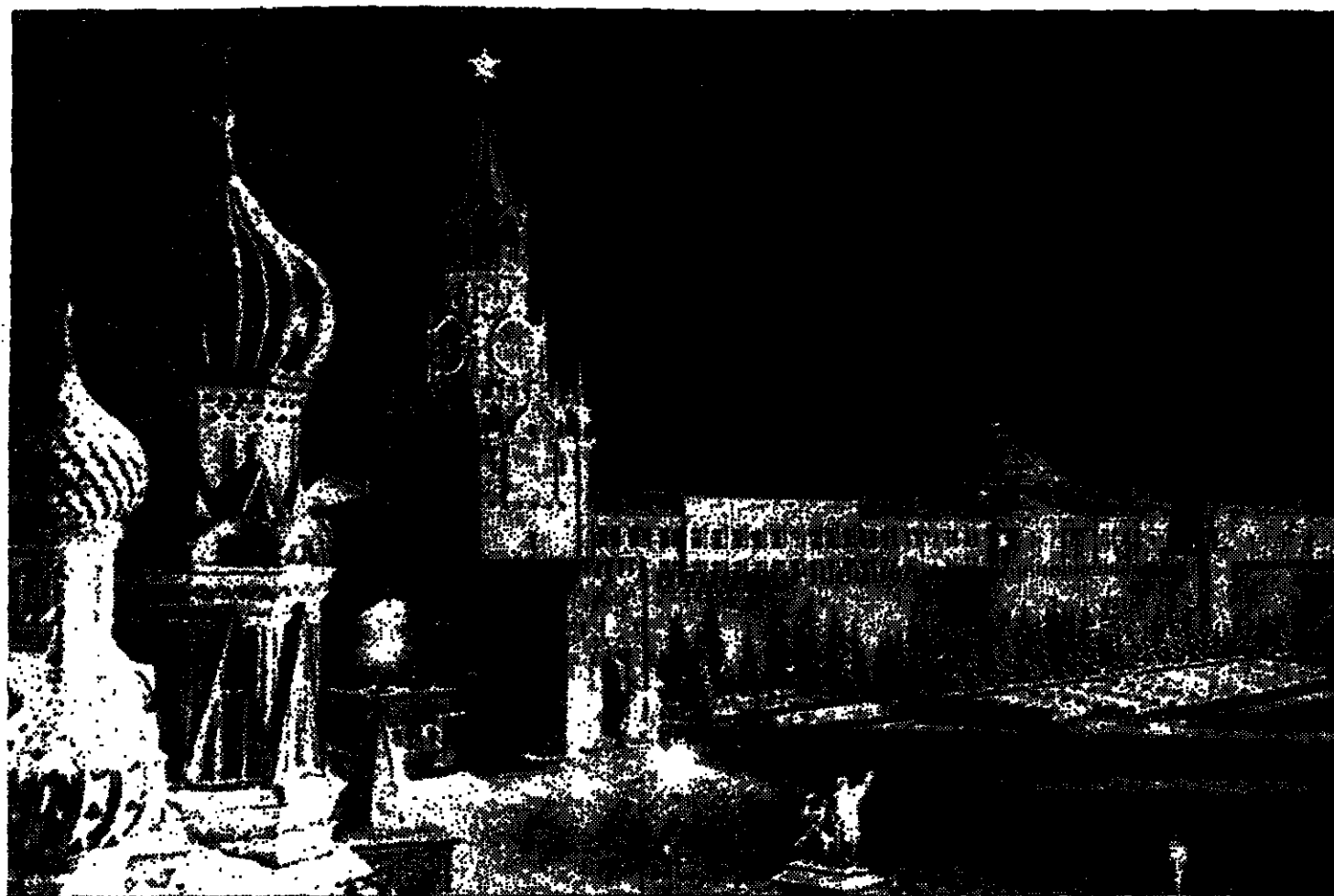
A Polish journalist grabs me by the arm. "We both have reasons for abhorring this place. I will not visit it without you."

The stone-and-glass structure protects a stone-and-wood cabin where Stalin was born, the holy of holies. Behind it a three or four-story building, the Stalin museum.

One by one the buses stop. Journalists—170 of us—pour out and stride over to the birthplace, taking pictures.

Continue three hours more to Bakuriani. Put up at a shoddy hotel with incredible plumbing. But the welcome could not be warmer.

SATURDAY, Feb. 19.—Off to the slopes—or slope. Lack of snow



A view of Red Square in the snow, with St. Basil's Cathedral at left and the Kremlin in the background.

(for the first time in memory here) restricts us to a single chair lift and a single mountain.

SUNDAY, Feb. 20.—Giant stadium. Meet Russians on the slope. They ask which one of us is Jean-Claude Killy. Try—without success—to pass off an elderly Italian journalist as Killy.

One, a student at Moscow University, says he listens to Western radio stations; all his friends do. Would like to visit Western Europe and thinks that officials who block such trips are old-fashioned and do not understand Soviet youth.

Our hosts invited world chess champion Anatoly Karpov to a press conference for simultaneous matches with all who want to play him. The small, intense 26-year-old proceeds to beat 24 journalists, some of them rated in their own countries.

The four Israeli journalists are absent from dinner. Come in late explaining they had been invited to visit Bakuriani and have supper at home of Soviet citizens, where they were deluged with Georgian champagne under tons of friendship and peace.

Meet editor in chief of Georgian Krokodile, satirical magazine. Ask how he reconciles Georgian personality cult of Stalin, that is, chauvinism and nationalism, with Soviet socialism. Replies that he's against all "isms." I don't think he really means that.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.—Special slalom. Hundreds of Russians turn out to cheer us on. One, a doctor, says he knows the Herald Tribune well, but turns down offer to have it sent to him. "Not everyone would understand," he explains.

Political round tables organized, divided into English, French, German, Subject is Journalism and détente. At English discussion, a British journalist talks about freedom of the press, mentions a Ukrainian journalist named Chornovil, jailed for political crime. Danil Kraminov, vice-president of the Union of Soviet Journalists and ranking member of our host team, counters by denouncing concern by the "Western monopolistic press" over common criminals. Explains absence of Western non-Communist press in Russia because few Russians read foreign languages (patently false) and because weekly he edits publishes (chosen) excerpts from Western press.

Learn that at French round table, it was said that distribution of travel agency is more open society could be considered "a common crime."

Meet Kraminov after dinner. He launches into diatribe against "the worst anti-Semites, your American Jews and the Zionists who are trying to force the Russian Jews to leave." Has three half-Jewish grandsons. Hates Voice of America, which he listens to all the time.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—Cross-country race. Little snow, much ice. Scheduling. Tea offered at the end. Russia has much to learn about Olympic games.

General assembly of club. Israeli team captain presents letter from Israeli Journalists Union thanking Soviet hosts for excellent welcome despite lack of diplomatic relations between nations. First time Israeli "sportsmen" are allowed in Russia in three years. Rises to hand letter to Soviet team captain.

Everyone applauds, including Soviet team captain, except Kraminov, who intercepts letter, denounces Israeli "publicity stunt" and provocation. Throws letter down in disgust.

Club president, a Swiss, says those remarks will be stricken from record. Atmosphere tense.

One by one during the evening, half a dozen Soviet journalists come to see me privately, explain that "Kraminov still believes in the old methods." "Stalinist?" "No, old-fashioned."

Kraminov's outburst may have done more good than harm. If these people—probably all party members—are divided, what's it like in the Kremlin?

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.—Leave Bakuriani for Tbilisi by bus. Stop at Borzhomi mineral-water bottling plant for lunch in cafeteria. Enough caviar, smoked salmon, sturgeon and meat to stuff a boyar. French journalist André Veyret says, "Wait till I tell the Communists back home how the Soviet workers eat."

Extraordinary show in Tbilisi: first part Komosol girl virtuoses, all less than 15 years of age, playing popular numbers. Second part, Georgian folk ballet. Outdoes the Bolshoi in grace and beauty.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.—Free day in Tbilisi.

Man stops us near Iveria Hotel, warns of microphones in our rooms, makes a thumbs-up sign and says "capitalism," and thumbs-down sign and says "socialism." Freedom of (clandestine) speech does exist. Wouldn't have happened 18 years ago.

Gala evening where our club honors all the Russians except Kraminov.

# A Geriatric Europe Looms; Population No Longer Growing

By Ray Mosley

BRUSSELS (UPI).—Europe's population growth is gradually coming to a halt to the consternation of many governments and experts who forecast the trend will continue into the next century.

In four countries—West Germany, Britain, Austria and Switzerland—the population has actually declined. In Belgium, the growth rate is zero, and in many other countries it is dipping steadily toward the zero level, a survey by United Press International shows.

Britain's Central Statistical Office calls the population decline the most significant social trend of the first half of this decade.

## Future Society

The trend suggests that the European society of the future will be composed of a large number of elderly pensioners supported by a shrinking number of persons of working age.

This will require major economic shifts: more housing subsidies, medical care and social services for the elderly, fewer schools for the young.

Many governments are alarmed at the population trend. In some countries, including Denmark and the Soviet Union, there have been suggestions that women be subsidized to have babies.

But the Netherlands, with a population density that is among the highest in the world—958 persons a square mile—views the development serenely. Socialist Premier Joop den Uyl said a declining birthrate is "deemed desirable and is welcomed in Holland."

The economic recession last began in 1973 has no doubt been a factor in keeping down the size of European families, population experts say.

## Radical Change

But they agree the trend is firmly fixed for years to come, whatever the economic situation, and reflects a radical change in values and life-styles extending from Communist Eastern Europe to such predominantly Catholic countries as Spain and Italy.

They say the birth-control pill, liberalized abortion laws and other birth-control measures have made the family revolution possible. The motivations are an increase in the number of working women, smaller and more expensive housing units, a shift of population from rural areas to crowded cities and a tendency of young persons to marry later—or not at all.

In Britain, where the population last year dipped below the 56-million level reached in 1974, the government has been caught by surprise.

Thousands of Britons live in "tower blocks" built to house the spillover population of major cities that were expected to keep

growing until the end of the century.

Instead, such cities as London, Liverpool and Glasgow now have huge areas of derelict housing, areas empty of all but the poorest. Industry also moved out to provide jobs for persons inhabiting the new towns, taking their tax revenues with them.

London had 7.9 million persons in 1981, but is expected to have only 5.7 million in 1991. "From an overcrowded metropolis to a ghost town in 30 years," an analyst said.

John Chapman, a London official who has consistently opposed the transfer of residents out of the capital, said: "London and other cities already had sufficient spare capacity to take the annual growth. Now we have places like Milton Keynes [a new town north of London] which is three-quarters built. What the hell do you do?"

By 1980, Britain expects to have 1.5 million fewer schoolchildren than the present 9 million. Because of the expected decline in the number of teachers turned out by state training schools will be cut from 85,000 to 40,000 a year.

## A Decline

West Germany, the most populous country in Western Europe, experienced a population decline to 61,829,000 in 1975 from a high of 62,004,000.

The percentage of pensioners is high—12.3 per cent of all men and 17.8 per cent of all women are 65 or older—and this has resulted in a pension insurance-fund squeeze.

Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is counting on the persons born during the baby boom of the 1950s entering the labor force and taking up the slack.

But that baby boom has created another sort of squeeze, affecting West German universities. The universities are overcrowded and are considering the adoption of more restrictive entrance requirements.

## Problems Ahead

In France, the birthrate has been declining for five years but is expected to increase this year. Some experts, however, believe that it is only a temporary respite and see problems ahead.

Paul Pallat, a researcher at the French National Institute of Demographic Studies, said: "In the next 20 years, there will be no problem but after that the persons who work will have to support the entire population of aged and that will completely unbalance the system of social services."

Elderly old persons will get such small pensions they would not be able to survive, he said, or the working population will have to pay so much for social services that they would not be able to shoulder the burden.

Many population experts, including Mr. Pallat, fear that societies dominated by elderly persons will become sluggish and conservative and technological innovation will slow down.

But Prof. Pierre Guilmot of the Free University of Brussels said: "I've never accepted the argument that so-called 'older populations' are necessarily less innovative."

## More Dynamic

Monique Renard, professor at the Catholic University of Louvain and co-author with Prof. Guilmot of a population study for the Council of Europe, agreed. "Who's ever proven that young people are more dynamic than older ones? In our society, young often means unemployed and being unemployed doesn't strike me as terribly dynamic."

Belgium has reached zero population growth after a steady decline since the middle of the last decade. Sweden recorded 93,000 births last year, the lowest total since record-keeping began and 25 per cent below what is needed for the population to reproduce itself.

In Austria, where the population of 7,513,000 is about 20,000 below the 1974 level, Finance Minister Hannes Androsch recently warned that the state can no longer guarantee an automatic increase in old-age pensions when living costs go up. He said state spending on social services has doubled since 1970.

Demographer Viktor Perevedentsev says the Soviet Union may reach zero population growth by the middle of the next decade. Soviet authorities fear a crippling labor shortage in the 1980s and 1990s as a result of the population trend and Mr. Perevedentsev suggests that mothers should be put on the government payroll to spur births.

Italy's birthrate is declining but not enough to suit population expert Adriano Buzzati Traverso. "We are the only country in the world in which the population increase in the last decade exceeded 400,000 a year," he said. "This results in extremely serious unemployment."

# Staff of 5 Keeps Carter Abreast Of the News With Daily Summary

## Outline Runs To 10 Pages

By James Gerstenzang

WASHINGTON (AP).—Six evenings a week, between 9 and 10, a member of the White House staff drops off a sheet of papers assembled for an audience of one: the President.

It is the White House news summary, generally a 10-page compilation of recent news lifted from news service wires, newspapers and network television programs. It is designed to give the President a quick, concise, easy-to-read view of world, national and regional events and how they were covered by the news media.

So, on a recent Wednesday, reading the news summary dated Thursday, Feb. 24, Mr. Carter would have learned, for instance, that Gulf Oil Co. had been charged with withholding natural gas, that delays he advocated in 10 water projects were angering Congress, or that exotic birds may carry a disease deadly to poultry.

The news summary is put together by five persons who work in a first-floor, carpeted suite in the Old Executive Office Building, next door to the White House on Pennsylvania Avenue.

## General Overview

Each day they read the news wires of the Associated Press and United Press International, watch the three commercial networks' evening news shows and scan as many as 100 newspapers. They subscribe to 33 papers and receive twice as many on a complimentary basis.

The office director is Claudia Townsend, a 24-year-old Georgian who worked, as a reporter, in



White House photo  
Claudia Townsend

Atlanta and Washington covering Jimmy Carter, the governor and the candidate.

"We are not, don't want to be and don't pretend to be Carter's only source of information," she said. "We give him a general overview on what is happening in the national news."

She said the President reads The New York Times and the Washington Post each morning but that without the news summary he would be unlikely to know what other newspapers around the country were carrying.

Most of the newspapers arrive by mail, several days after they are published. The staff looks for items that often reflect regional concerns.

Miss Townsend said that by reading Western papers, her staff was able to spot concern about the drought and bring it to Mr. Carter's attention before it was a national story.

Most of the items are not much

longer than 100 words and each identifies the newspaper from which it is taken. Occasionally the President asks to see the entire story.

## Condensed and Fast

The direct, to-the-point summary is designed "to give him condensed information read quickly," Miss Townsend said. "We give him a general overview on what is happening in the national news."

The President, she said, "reads it front to back. It is in his out box by 7 a.m. with his initials on it, meaning he's read it."

The only reaction to the daily summary she has gotten from Mr. Carter, who is known to make his displeasure with a staff product clear, was a brief "Good, J.C." scribbled on an office memorandum asking for comments on the early issues.

But he criticized a weekly compilation of magazine stories, saying they were too long and the sample was too small. Changes were made in the next issue and Mr. Carter sent back a note of approval.

The magazine summary culls 37 periodicals, among them Psychology Today, Business Week, New Yorker, Ebony, Playboy and People.

When the news summary was published for Richard Nixon, it departed occasionally from its dry objectivity to characterize a story as "positive," meaning favorable to the administration, or "negative," meaning unfavorable.

Although the news summary is prepared for the President, it is distributed to about 100 White House staff members and to each of the Cabinet members. A copy goes to the Democratic National Committee.

It is produced on a copying machine so complex that the five staff members spent three hours in a special school learning to operate it.

# What White House Officials Buy: 33 Newspapers and 37 Magazines

WASHINGTON (AP).—The White House news summary office subscribes to 33 newspapers and 37 magazines.

The newspapers are: The Los Angeles Times, San Francisco Chronicle, Rocky Mountain News, Atlanta Journal, Atlanta Constitution, Chicago Tribune, Chicago Sun-Times, Des Moines Register, Baltimore Sun, Boston Globe, Detroit News, Detroit Free Press, Dallas Morning News, Dallas Times-Herald, Houston Post, Houston Courier-Journal, Washington Post, Washington Star, Louisville Courier-Journal, Minneapolis Tribune, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, New York Times, New York News, Newday, Village Voice, Wall Street Journal, Charlotte Observer, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Philadelphia Inquirer, Christian Science Monitor, Seattle Times, Miami Herald and Manchester Union Leader.

The magazines are: Atlantic Monthly, Broadcasting, Business Week, Columbia Journalism Review, Ebony, Encore, the Economist, First Monday, Human Events, More, Manchester Guardian, Mother Jones, MS, Nation, National Journal, National Review, National Spotlight, New Republic, New Times, New West, New York, New York Review of Books, New Yorker, People, Playboy, Progressive, Psychology Today, Roll Call, Rolling Stone, Saturday Review, Science, Sports Illustrated, Texas Monthly, TV Guide, U.S. News & World Report, Washington Monthly, Washingtonian.

pitch to the people in his budget revisions, an appropriate costume would be sackcloth and ashes."

## Praise Included

But editorials praising the President are also included.

The summary repeats editorial cartoons, including those that poke fun at the President, and gives short descriptions of the stories covered by the nightly television news programs and the time given to them.

When the news summary was published for Gerald Ford, it ran anywhere from 20 to 50 pages and was prepared by eight persons, all of whom have left the staff.

Although the news summary is prepared for the President, it is distributed to about 100 White House staff members and to each of the Cabinet members. A copy goes to the Democratic National Committee.

It is produced on a copying machine so complex that the five staff members spent three hours in a special school learning to operate it.

# Disclosure Rule Is Providing Peek Into Lawyers' Earnings

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON (WP).—The publication of private financial data by applicants to the Carter administration has provided a rare glimpse of the earnings of corporate lawyers, a group that traditionally keeps such matters private.

The new data, released late last month, show that Cyrus Vance, the new secretary of state, earned \$260,444 last year from his senior partnership in the New York City firm of Simpson, Thacher & Bartlett—a figure regarded as about average for a senior partner at a major firm, according to numerous lawyers interviewed this week.

But Joseph Califano Jr., the new secretary of health, education and welfare, earned more than \$555,000 as a senior partner of Williams, Connolly & Califano in Washington. Lawyers in other firms expressed surprise—and in many cases admiration—for the size of Mr. Califano's earnings.

Mr. Califano earned more last year than Thomas Murphy, the chairman of General Motors, made in 1975, according to figures published by Business Week magazine. That year Mr. Murphy was the 15th highest-paid business executive in the United States. But another way, Mr. Califano earned more in a week than the average U.S. worker made in a year in 1975.

Mr. Califano declined to discuss his income with a reporter. The senior and founding partner of his old firm, Edward Williams, said, "Whatever anyone is paid over here, he's worth it."

Mr. Williams declined to discuss the apparent ability of his firm to generate much more income than other big law firms here and in New York.

Mr. Williams said, "I regret deeply that they [the Carter administration] felt it was necessary to publish past earnings."

Mr. Williams said that he thought a statement of net worth

and private holdings would have satisfied the requirements of candor with the public.

Mr. Williams said say there was "no windfall explanation" for the large size of Mr. Califano's earnings last year. "The facts are the facts," he added.

Other lawyers speculated that Mr. Williams himself, as the senior partner of the firm, probably made more than Mr. Califano last year.

Major corporate law firms generally make money in two ways: By billing for hourly work done for clients at rates ranging from about \$40 to about \$200 an hour and by collecting annual retainers from major clients.

Well-placed sources said that Williams & Connolly prides itself on being more efficient than other law firms, getting more accomplished for clients with less manpower.

A partner in another law firm speculated that Williams & Connolly "is billing for accomplishments rather than hours."

But Williams & Connolly is said to believe that "for a similar job the bill must be comparable" to what another firm would charge.

Several lawyers said that a firm dominated by one or two strong personalities like Williams & Connolly was likely to earn bigger fees than a staid corporate firm. They noted that Mr. Williams has won some large fees in successful courtroom actions, from major clients.

The firm declines to publish the names of its clients but public records indicate it has represented Coca-Cola Co., Pfizer, the drug manufacturer; The Washington Post; El Paso Natural Gas and others. Mr. Williams himself has represented John Connally, the former Texas governor; Jimmy Hoffa, the former Teamsters Union president, and many other famous individuals.











Table with 4 columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Chrg. Includes various market data points.

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Svenska Handelsbanken      Trade Development Bank Overseas Inc.      Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises - U.B.A.F.

Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken      Vereins- und Westbank      J. Vontobel & Co.      M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

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Williams, Glyn & Co.      Dean Witter & Co.      Wood Gundy      Yamaichi International (Europe)

Table with 4 columns: Sales in 100s, High, Low, Last, Chrg. Includes various market data points.

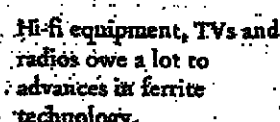
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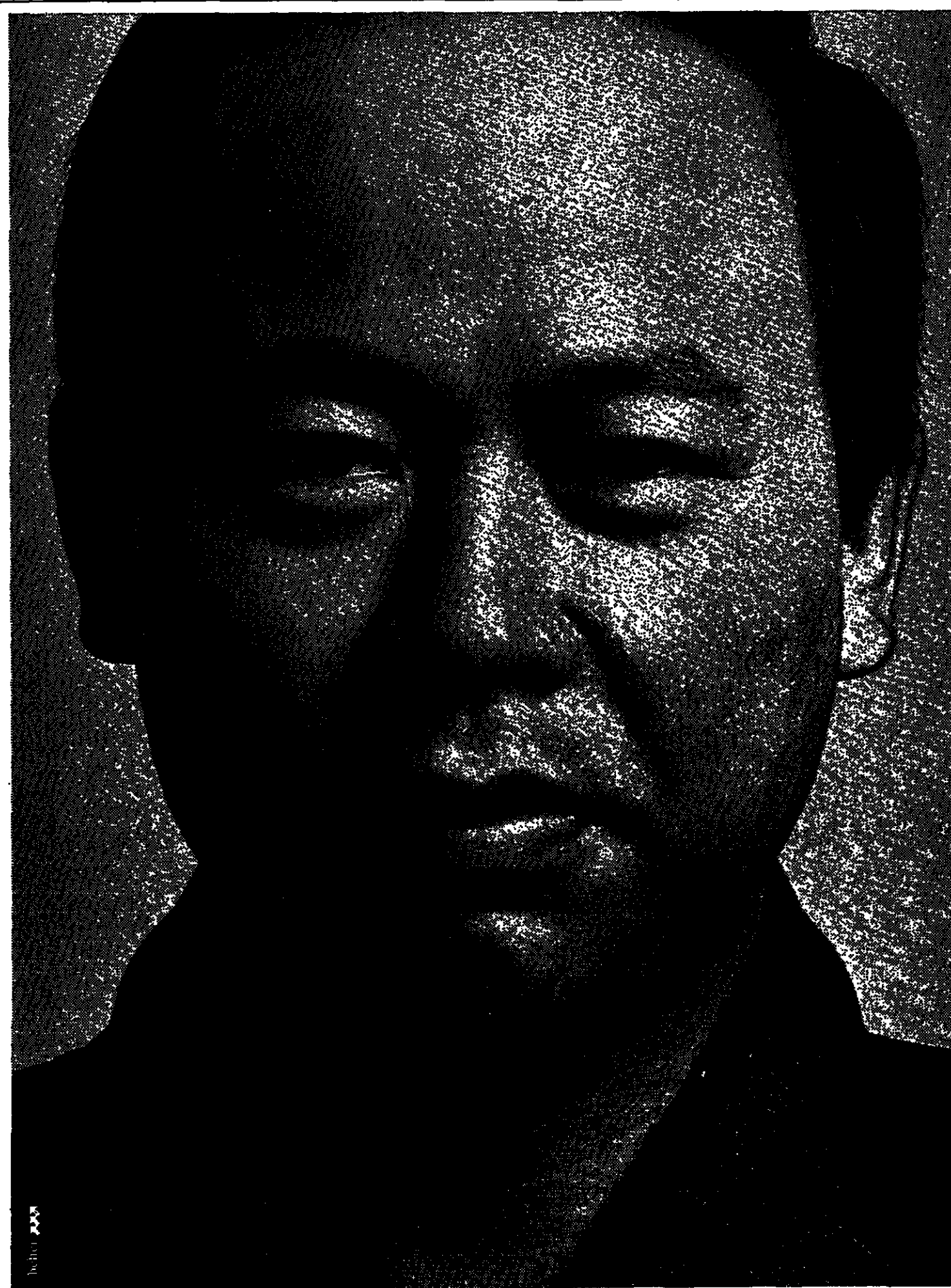
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(A good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there.

## Consolidated Trading Of AMEX Listings

Week Ended March 4, 1977				Of AMEX Listings				
	High	Low	Last Change	Net	Week Ended March 4, 1977			
					Sales	High	Low	Last
Indust.	59.90	56.97	59.90	+ 1.10				
Transp.	44.45	42.85	44.41	+ 0.59				
Util.	46.45	46.15	46.41	+ 0.26				
Finance	52.45	51.40	52.41	+ 1.01				
Composite	49.95	51.35	51.06	+ 0.59				
Standard & Poor's								
400 Index	112.80	111.97	113.00	+ 1.04				
20 Transp.	14.01	13.88	14.01	+ 0.17				
400 Util.	98.45	91.77	92.45	+ 0.68				
20 Finance	11.92	11.84	11.91	+ 0.07				
400 Comp.	101.25	99.23	101.30	+ 1.82				
New Issues								
30 Indus.	953.46	936.43	953.45	+ 20.03				
20 Transp.	324.14	312.90	324.14	+ 2.36				
15 Util.	107.35	108.99	107.35	+ 2.58				
30 Finance	100.00	99.00	100.00	+ 1.00				
30 Comp.	100.00	99.00	100.00	+ 1.00				
Year to date: 121,641,597 shares Issues traded in 1,157 Advances: 477; Declines: 369 No change: 311 New Issues: 43; New Low: 31								



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## هكذا من العمل



## U.S. Economists, in Session on Revitalizing Northeast, Predict Decline

wage rates, as commonly assumed. In construction, for example, he said, wages were higher than the national average by 17.8 per cent in the Midwest, 10 per cent in the West and only 4.7 per cent in the Northeast.

Bennett Harrison, professor of economics and business studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, said that most studies had shown that using incentives directed at businessmen such as tax advantages or loan guarantees did little to increase jobs or help businessmen from closing plants.

**Industry, Growth**

Wilbur Thompson, professor of economics at Wayne State University, said that the East and

new cash and, in fact, faces possible default on Friday.

Teachers Union leader Albert Shanker joined Mr. Beame in objecting to the banks' proposal. Mr. Shanker said, however, that the unions would not act alone to save the city from default.

Mr. Beame said he would meet with "the parties that are really interested in saving the city of New York to determine what can be done with the banks or without them."

The review board proposal was part of a nine-point package the bankers said must be adopted before city securities could be sold on the public market. The bond market has been closed to the city for almost two years.

Wilbur Thompson, professor of economics at Wayne State University, said that the South and Southwest were caught in an advantageous circle in which they attract new jobs that in turn bring new dynamic industry, and growth which attract more of the white, affluent, well-educated workers.

"These are very powerful dynamics," he said. "They're very hard to stop."

After searching for what kinds of advantages the Northeast still possessed, he came up with well-established graduate schools. He later added:

"What you have got going for you in the Northeast is desperation."

Southwest were caught in an advantageous circle in which they attract new jobs that in turn bring new dynamic industry, and growth which attract more of the white, affluent, well-educated workers.

"These are very powerful dynamics," he said. "They're very hard to stop."

After searching for what kinds of advantages the Northeast still possessed, he came up with well-established graduate schools. He

"What you have got going for you in the Northeast is desperation."

Case	Vol. Last May	Last a	Vol. Last Aug	Last a	Vol. Last Nov	Last a	Close N.Y.
35	10	a	3	a	44	2	22%
37	10	a	3	a	44	2	22%
83	3-16	54	3	25	36	34	15%
10	11-16	4	1	15	13	14	15%
12	19	12	a	1	47	14	14%
20	136	a	a	a	1	14	14%
41	11	20	5	5	1	29%	29%
11	65	16	33	17	1713	21	12%
15	16	16	32	33	13	13	15%
17	16	16	32	33	13	13	15%
20	25	3	71	71	31	31	40%
37	5	5	a	a	a	a	25
178	4%	58	5	25	5%	5%	19%
179	1	1	1	1	1	1	19%
180	1	1	1	1	1	1	19%
151	3	25	11-16	27	11%	11%	19%
17	1-16	14	b	b	b	b	19%
105	2	2	2	2	2	2	18%
55	65	13-16	127	115-16	24	24	20%
59	5	5	54	a	5	5	20%
107	2	2	2	2	2	2	20%
126	12-16	a	a	a	9	9	20%
50	2	2	2	2	2	2	20%

10	6	8%	b.	b	b	b	18%
236	4	29	4/2	18	4%		18%
974	11-16	283	11-16	177	23-16		18%
26	14%	26	14%	38	24		11%
398	1/6	216	1/6	135	7-16		11%
3	20	37%	20	a	a		13%
317	9-16	398	15-16	44	13-16		13%
10	15-16	24	15%	16	14%		15%

3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	
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ent appears as a matter of record only.

**Interest payable March 1 and September 1**

**March 4, 1977.**

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**Interest payable annually on 1st March**

<b>Hambros Bank Limited</b>	<b>Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited</b>
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<b>Credit Suisse White Weld Limited</b>	<b>Deutsche Bank Aktiengesellschaft</b>

Alhali Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)	Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.	A. E. Ames & Co. Limited	Andresena Bank AS
Julius Baer International Limited	Banca Commerciale Italiana	Banca del Gottardo	Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
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February, 1977







## Collision With Fire Marshal

## Pryce Killed; Lauda Wins

South Africa, March 6 (UPI)—Grand Prix motor racing ended in tragedy when the 27-year-old Tom Pryce was killed in a crash on the first lap of the 100-mile race.

Pryce, who was driving a Williams FW18C, was killed when his car collided with the rear of a Mercedes 190 sedan driven by the fire marshal, Hans Stuck, who was driving a Williams FW18C.

The crash came in an event the comeback of Niki Lauda, who won his first Grand Prix since a fiery crash in Germany's Nürburgring race in August almost cost his life.

The Austrian national was playing a key role in the race, leading Lauda to victory.

From Britain, Wales, and Ireland, Lauda won his first Grand Prix since a fiery crash in Germany's Nürburgring race in August almost cost his life.

The Austrian national was playing a key role in the race, leading Lauda to victory.

Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil, who finished tenth today, then crashed on the first lap, his head in his hands, muttering: "There was no reason for Tom to die, no reason, no reason." He blamed Pryce's death on the inexperience of the marshal. Other drivers said Stuck was safe, the fire in his car out by the time the marshal was on the track.

March driver Hans Stuck of West Germany said he was so distressed by the accident that he had decided to retire.

"Every time I passed the scene of the crash I could see the shattered and bloody crash helmet lying beside the track. Eventually I had to come into the pits," he said.

Pryce was in 15th position at the time of his crash.

Lauda took the lead on the sixth lap and never had to look back. His arch rival, world champion James Hunt of Britain, who started the race from pole position on the grid, was unable to make any impression on the 12-

cylinder Ferrari. Hunt finished fourth.

The only driver who came close to Lauda was local hero Jody Scheckter in the new Wolf-Porsche. He delighted 70,000 cheering spectators by coming second, just ahead of Frenchman Patrick Depailler in the six-wheeler Tyrrell Ford.

At one stage, Scheckter, winner of the Argentine Grand Prix on the Wolf's first competitive outing, was within a second of Lauda, but the Austrian pulled away and finished five seconds ahead of the South African.

Hunt's McLaren teammate, West German Jochen Mass, was fifth and Britain's John Watson, in a Brabham, sixth.

The result placed Scheckter at the head of the world championship standings with 15 points after three of the 15 races in the 1977 season. Second, with 13 each, are Lauda and his Ferrari teammate, Carlos Reutemann of Argentina, who finished eighth here. Hunt, with nine points, is fourth.



THE BAD NEWS—While on the victory stand, Niki Lauda is informed by member of the Ferrari team that fellow-driver, and friend, Tom Pryce was killed in a crash.

## Butt Helps Conteh Retain Crown

By Bernard Kirsch

LIVERPOOL, March 6 (UPI)—John Conteh still has the world title; Len Hutchins has a good case and a bad cut but nothing more after their clash of world light-heavyweight heads last night.

Conteh halted Hutchins in the third round of their scheduled 15 rounder, with his hometown friends chanting "Easy, easy, easy." What made life simple for Conteh and difficult for the challenger was the unfortunate meeting of foreheads two minutes after the opening bell.

They looked like a couple of billy goats with noggins banging the center of the ring and when the referee pulled them apart, Hutchins stepped back with a deep cut over his left eye, which he said gave him double vision. The referee, and even Conteh, did, indeed, acknowledge that there had been a blow. The referee warned both men. By the time the caution was over, blood was flowing down the left side of Hutchins's face.

## Two Blinks Miso

"I acknowledge it was a clash of heads," said Conteh, "but it was unintentional." Both men had missed rights and as Hutchins was rising from banded knees, Conteh was moving forward with the momentum of the miss. And they met.

"It was intentional," said Hutchins. "He had been coming at me with his head all night." Even before the bout, Hutchins's manager, Hank Grooms, said he had warned ref Syd Nathan to watch Conteh's head. Grooms had heard that the Englishman had used it in stopping American Lonnie Bennett in London two years ago.

After the cut and between rounds one and two, Grooms yelled to Nathan, "You warned him, you warned him," and tried to have the official call in doctors to inspect the wound. Grooms said, "Look, the ref warned him. He's supposed to stop the fight if a butt causes a cut and call into the ring two doctors. If the cut is too bad to continue, Hutchins should have been awarded the fight."

## Referee Ex-Boxer

Nathan, a former English feather-weight, said he understood the "seriousness" of the situation "but I considered both fighters were equally responsible... I stopped the fight temporarily and warned both of them. At the end of the first round Hutchins's corner invited me to disqualify Conteh but I told them both had connected with their heads and both were guilty of the infringement. I did look at the eye but in my view it was not a sufficient handicap to warrant a stoppage."

Conteh was like a shark at the sight of blood and he made it no contest thereafter. Hutchins, a stinger, a jabber from Detroit who had won 27 of 28, had to switch from his usual style of boxing to slugging, fearful that

the cut eye would force a halt to his second chance at the light-heavy title, this time the World Boxing Council version.

He was an easy target for Conteh, the "superstar" winging hooks to Hutchins's head and shocking the man already stunned from the butt. A right and the "best left hook I ever threw" floored Hutchins in the third round and when Hutchins stood up on wobbly legs, the referee now agreed the fight should be stopped. The time was 1 minute 6 seconds.

## Manager Dubious

And Grooms yelled some more, showing the unsympathetic crowd of 4,200 the injury and saying, "You can't make this sort of cut with a punch."

Conteh said, yes, the head-banging was a shame but what about what came after it, the two-fisted attack that showed that his right hand, with a two-year-old bone graft, was in perfect shape. He'll be using it some more. Plans now are to carry his 30-1 won-lost record against Argentine Miguel Cuello, who was scheduled to fight tonight but had to pull out because of a training mishap.

Olympic light-heavy gold medalist Leon Spinks didn't need his head, and barely his left, in smashing England's Pete Freeman in barely a minute and a half. A right to the ribs, and soon a roundhouse to the jaw by the now-heavyweight made it two knockouts in two pro fights for the American.

Spinks is a young man "learning every day." On the day before the fight, his trainer, Sam Solomon, taught him about body punches, like the damaging right to the ribs.

"I think we're going to have a teaching session the day before every fight," said Spinks.



Len Hutchins... and the evidence.



John Conteh... winner's smile.

## Connors' Punch Too Powerful

DORADO BEACH, Puerto Rico, March 6 (UPI)—Battling for what he called a "million-dollar title," Mike Nastase played Jimmy Connors on even terms for more than two hours yesterday in the early sets of the fourth "heavyweight" championship of tennis.

Then the home-swept getting tagged by the puncher.

Nastase won the first set, 6-4, lost the second, 6-3, and was tied at 5-5 before Connors took the third, 7-5. Then Jimmy pulled out the stops and wrapped up the winner-take-all purse of \$250,000 by capturing the fourth set at 6-3. Despite suggestions by skeptics that the two friends might have agreed beforehand to split the purse, Nastase insisted the television special was "for real."

"Everybody is fighting for his life in this game," he said. "If I win this, it's a million dollars for me."

With the crowd on his side, the tempestuous 30-year-old Romanian, known as Nasty, found himself in the good-guy role as he tried to upset his equally controversial 25-year-old opponent. Connors, ranked the world's top player, was defending the television-created "championship," for the third time. He won it in 1975 by beating Rod Laver, and easily retained it against John Newcombe and Manuel Orantes.

But the heavy-hitting Connors found Nastase just what the announcer introduced him as yesterday before a crowd of 2,400 at the Cerro Maricao Beach Hotel: "a worthy opponent." CBS sports and Bill Riordan, the outspoken promoter who had put this \$900,000 package together, did their best to sustain the "title fight" motif. Nastase even had a fighter's robe with a white-on-black inscription: "Nasty, the greatest in the world."

Wade Upsets Evert  
SAN FRANCISCO, March 6 (AP)—A determined Virginia Wade, placing her shots perfectly, upset top-seeded Chris Evert, 6-3, 6-4 yesterday in a semifinal of a \$100,000 Virginia Slims tennis tournament.

That set up an all-England final for today for the \$200,000 first prize as second-seeded Sue Barker followed with a 6-2, 6-3 victory over Rosie Casals of the United States. She broke the fourth-seeded Casals' service six times.

Third-seeded Wade used a variety of passing shots and took advantage of Evert's mistakes to win in their first meeting on this season's circuit.

Borg in Final  
MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 6 (Reuters)—Boris Gottfried of the United States defeated Mark Cox of Britain, 6-4, 6-2, last night to advance to the final against Bjorn Borg of Sweden in the U.S. national indoor tennis championship. Borg routed American Jim Gulkowski, 6-2, 6-2.

Gottfried now has an 11-match winning streak, including six last week in winning the American

Airlines tennis games in Palm Springs, Calif.

## Fibak in Final

MONTREY, Mexico, March 6 (Reuters)—American Vitas Gerulaitis and Poland's Wojtek Fibak yesterday won through to the singles final of \$100,000 World Championship Tennis tournament here.

Gerulaitis trounced South African-born Cliff Drysdale, 6-1, 6-3, and Fibak routed after a weak start to defeat American Bill Scanlon, 6-4, 6-1.

## Kovalev Cuts Best Figure To Win Title

TOKYO, March 6 (Reuters)—Vladimir Kovalev of the Soviet Union won the men's title at the world figure skating championships here last night, holding off a strong challenge from rival Jan Hoffman of East Germany. The Triumph gave Russia three of the four gold medals in the competition.

For Kovalev it was his first world title and revenge for being beaten into second place by the East German at the European championships in Helsinki two months ago.

A brilliant free-skating performance put five-time Japanese champion Minoru Sano into third spot, ahead of Americans David Santee and Charles Tickner.

Kovalev, 24, who took the silver medal at the 1975 and 1976 world championships and was also second in last year's Innsbruck Winter Olympics, led from the short program on Friday.

Last night he touched the ice with his hand at the end of his first triple jump and barely held his landing on several other leaps.

But he showed fluency and elegance in the slower passages to gain 14 originals and 188.04 points.

Hoffman, 21, who won both the European and world championships in 1974, skated with authority, but his chances of overthrowing the Russian dimmed when he left out both a triple loop jump and his hallmark, a triple lutz.

Two judges awarded him 5.9 for technical content, but this was not enough and his final score was 15 originals and 188.06 points.

The Russians also won gold medals in ice dancing with Irina Moiseeva and Andrei Minakov and the pairs with Irina Rodnina and Alexander Zaitsev, plus a silver and bronze medal. American Linda Fratianne prevented the sweep by winning the women's singles.

## Transitions

BASEBALL  
BALTIMORE—Signed Rich Dauer to a three-year contract.

CLEVELAND—Signed Dennis Eckersley, high-levered pitcher, to a three-year contract.

## French Run Wild in a Rugby Rout of Scotland

By Bob Donahue

PARIS, March 6 (UPI)—Scotland scored 3 points, then France scored 23 points, then the Scots got on a blue bus and drove away in silence. Hard words came later.

The game, before a sellout crowd in sunshine here yesterday, was an exhilarating, madly di-shaveled one-team show. President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, speaking the public's mind, had asked the French players to win with "panache," so they pulled out the stops and played the wild time ever to rattle the 50,000-seat Parc des Princes.

The Five Nations Rugby Union championship record will show that after being Wales here and England at Twickenham, France beat Scotland by four tries, two conversions and a penalty goal to one penalty goal, Scotland's, kicked by fullback Andy Irvine after 12 minutes.

But the official arithmetic understates the French superiority, overwhelming in every department except the lineout. The French backs and flankers, playing so fast that much of the game looked like Mack Sennett cops in a police chase, tossed and tumbled away many more tries than the two they scored, so the Scots were lucky to get off with a 20-point spread.

The second half was 30 minutes gone and the score stood 13-3 when the French front forwards decided it was time to end more than an hour of sometimes brilliant but mostly ragged backfield

practice and show the lightweights how. Prop Robert Fapey romped down the right sideline like a bull elephant and released the ball two yards from the goal for fellow prop Gérard Cholley to pick up and carry over. This was too much for Welsh referee Metfrion Joseph, since Cholley was very lucky to be on the field at all, much less score a try. It was refused.

The French backs managed a try one minute later—center Roland Bertrame going over in the corner after a streak by fullback Jean-Michel Aubert and Jean-Pierre Romen missed the conversion. The ball was scarcely back in play when wing Jean-Luc Averous wasted an imperial 60-yard dash down the left. Scrumhalf Jacques Fouroux dart-

ed among navy blue Scottish jerseys like a squirrel with a giant acorn. The props lost their practice again.

Paparemborde, Cholley and the ubiquitous Jean-Pierre Rives peeled out of a mail together 15 yards in front of the Scottish scrum, trotted mysteriously across the line bent over in a six-legged slouch dance and deposited the ball still together. It was not to be believed, but there it was: a three-man try. Romen converted, making the score 26-3, the biggest French defeat of Scotland since play started in 1910. The 630-pound trio's virtually unopposed dance showed there was nothing left of Scotland's forwards.

Afterward, the French spoke

well of Irvine, whose defense cost them three tries by estimate of coach Jean Deslaux. Wing Bill Gammell also defended well. Donald MacDonald outjumped Jean-Pierre Bastiat and the Scottish front row showed the French some tricks. Cholley praised veteran Sandy Carmichael.

Cholley said he regretted the roundhouse to the ear that flattened MacDonald in the first minute of the game. This and a later punch, impulsively sanctioning offside violations, could perfectly well have caused his expulsion. Cholley insisted—and the television film bore him out—that a stiff-arm which sent Scotland's flyhalf Ron Wilson flying was open-handed and not a punch.

For some, the referee's failure to expel Cholley was a scandal. French rugby federation president Albert Ferrasse warned Cholley last night that he will be kicked off the team if he punches again.

Today it was learned that the French team to play Ireland on March 19 will be unchanged. This means that, barring injury, France will have used only 15 men in its four championship matches this year—another remarkable aspect of a remarkable French season, which seems certain to end in Dublin in a Grand Slam.

The other tries yesterday were by hooker Alain Faco and wing Dominique Harlin. Romen kicked 7 points. Scottish captain Ian McGeechan, who last week dismissed French play as "dull," has changed his mind.

## Wales' Goal: Triple Crown

CARDIFF, March 6 (UPI)—Wales preserved its chance for yet another Triple Crown in the Five Nations Rugby Union tournament while ending England's hopes.

The Welshmen won here, 14-9, and now must beat Scotland to sweep the three teams in the United Kingdom. In its venture across the Channel, the Welshmen were beaten by the French for their only loss in three games this season.

Wales scored today through tries by Gareth Edwards and J.P.R. Williams and three penalty goals by Steve Fenwick to three penalty goals by England's Alistair Hignell.

England, playing with the wind in the first half, took a 6-0 lead through the boot of fullback Hignell but Edwards burst across for a try after a scrum on the five-meter mark and then Fenwick took the first of his successful kicks to put Wales ahead 7-4 at halftime.

The capacity crowd of 43,500 at Cardiff Arms Park was momentarily silenced when Hignell put England back into a lead, 9-7, but Fenwick quickly restored the Welsh lead and then J.P.R. Williams went through the English line for the second try to seal the victory.

## San Francisco Meets Its First Defeat, Bowing to Notre Dame

YORK, March 6 (UPI)—Notre Dame, Indiana, the Water-gate basketball team, yesterday another empire collapse.

The help of a pair of red-lights carried to the game by Digger Phelps, Notre Dame's team that stopped a 38-game winning streak in Bend three years ago, top-ranked San Francisco for an undefeated season, the Ducks, 99-82.

San Francisco's first loss in 30 games since came a week

before the start of the National Collegiate Athletic Association playoffs and, combined with the upset of second-ranked Kentucky, 81-79, by Tennessee in the final round of the "Final Four" tournament, ended the third-ranked Ducks' 38-game winning streak.

Notre Dame, a 20-0 victor over Purdue, seems likely to move up to the top spot with UCLA, a 79-69 winner over USC, possibly jumping from fourth to second.

"Our kids did a great job," said Phelps, who brought St. Jude and St. Joseph medals to the game. "St. Jude is the saint of impos-

sible causes, and he's been awful good to us for the last three weeks. And St. Joseph is the saint of the worker, and we worked today."

The victory may have clinched an NCAA playoff berth for the Irish, who went into the game unranked in one poll. The NCAA was expected today to name the Southern California, The Bruins, who clinched their 11th straight Pac-8 championship Friday when Oregon State upset Oregon, closed out their season with an 11-3 conference record and 23-4 overall. UCLA will play an at-large team in its first Western regional NCAA playoff game next Saturday at Provo, Idaho.

Phil Hubbard poured in a career-high 31 points and Mich-

igan, playing without injured all-American Ricky Green, outlasted Purdue for its first undisputed Big 10 basketball championship since 1968.

It was Michigan's fifth straight victory over Purdue, which had to settle for third place again in the final Big 10 standings.

Fifth-ranked North Carolina overcame injuries and foul trouble with the help of Phil Ford's 26 points to defeat Virginia, 75-69, in the championship game of the Atlantic Coast Conference tournament and win a spot in the regional playoffs next Saturday at Raleigh, sixth-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas turned up for the playoffs with a 117-64 romp over Pepperdine; seventh-ranked Arkansas, led by Ron Brewer's second-half heroics, downed Houston, 80-74, in the championship game of the Southwest Conference tournament and will advance to the regionals next Saturday at Norman, Okla., against an at-large team, and eighth-ranked Providence was beaten, 68-67, by Holy Cross.

## NHL Results

Saturday's Games  
Pittsburgh 3, Los Angeles 3 (Ketho, Mullen 2; Berry, Dionne).  
St. Louis 2, NY Islanders 1 (Vager, Bourbonnais; Nyquist).  
Minnesota 4, Colorado 3 (Jensen 2, Hicks, Fairbanks, Pirus, Hagola; Green 2, Frank).  
Cleveland 2, Atlanta 1 (MacAdam, Gardner; Bostelman).  
Vancouver 4, Toronto 4 (Stewart, Gosselin; Lalonde; Kowalski; Bouchette, Thompson, Williams).  
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 1 (Clemmery 2, Clark, Michalski; Wilson).  
Montreal 7, NY Rangers 2 (Lamare 2, Jorvin, Gahney, Latour, Lambert, Stasi; Tremblay; Hodge).  
Boston 3, Buffalo 1 (Battelle, Jonathan 2, Ramsay).

## WHA Results

Friday's Games  
Indianapolis 3, San Diego 4 (MacDonald 2, Hughes; Karlsson, Leckner, Clarkson, Pascoe; Lacroix 2, Devine, Seale).  
New England 3, Houston 2 (Lyle 2, Rogers; Marty, Stone, Tonnell).  
Saturday's Games  
Cincinnati 6, Indianapolis 6 (Ondrey, Sobchak 2, Stoughton, Agrall, Leduc).  
Quebec 6, San Diego 6 (P. Bortolone, Bortolone, Bortolone, Bortolone).  
Phoenix 4, Winnipeg 1 (Pivrek 2, Monahan, Hughes; Sullivan).

## College Basketball Scores

## FRIDAY

Albany 65, NY 75, Duquesne Coll. 54.  
Cornell 67, Dartmouth 62.  
Columbia 71, Princeton 62.  
Hamilton 57, Yale 51.  
Harvard 73, Columbia 71.  
Iowa 65, Stanford 62.  
Penn 105, Yale 59.  
Purdue 65, Indiana 64.  
Rutgers 64, Princeton 62.  
Syracuse 64, Cornell 62.  
Tennessee 64, Kentucky 79.  
Texas 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Virginia 64, Wake Forest 62.

## SATURDAY

Alabama 61, Auburn 57.  
Florida 74, Mississippi 72.  
Georgia 64, Kentucky 79.  
Louisiana 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Mississippi 72, Kentucky 79.  
North Carolina 64, Duke 62.  
South Carolina 64, Clemson 62.  
Tennessee 64, Kentucky 79.  
Texas 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Virginia 64, Wake Forest 62.

## EAST COAST CONF.

(Semifinals)  
Rutgers 71, Cornell 62.  
Iowa 65, Lafayette 59.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.  
NY 75, Albany 65.

## MIDWEST CONF.

(Semifinals)  
Columbia 62, Dartmouth 57.  
Harvard 73, Cornell 62.  
Purdue 65, Indiana 64.  
Rutgers 64, Princeton 62.  
Syracuse 64, Cornell 62.  
Tennessee 64, Kentucky 79.  
Texas 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Virginia 64, Wake Forest 62.

## SOUTHWEST CONF.

(Third Round)  
Houston 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Baylor 64, Texas Tech 62.

## BIG EIGHT CONF.

(Finals)  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.  
Kansas 64, Missouri 62.

## ATLANTIC COAST CONF.

(Semifinals)  
North Carolina 64, Duke 62.  
South Carolina 64, Clemson 62.  
Tennessee 64, Kentucky 79.  
Texas 64, Texas Tech 62.  
Virginia 64, Wake Forest 62.

## Denmark, Morerod in Ski Control

From Wire Dispatches  
VALLEJO, Idaho, March 6. Slalom specialists of the Cup circuit shed a little of the overall crown this morning as Lise-Marie Morerod of Norway won the slalom, an almost unbeatable and Ingermar Stenmark of Sweden cleared his nearest competitor.

Phil Mahre, who won the first giant slalom of the season, today had heats of 54.59 seconds and 52.56 for a combined time of 107.15 seconds. He beat Stenmark by nine-one-hundredths of a second, with Steve another half second behind.

Swiss skier Morerod increased her total to 285 points in the women's slalom with a fourth victory in a slalom won by French girl Perrine Pelen, and a victory today in a giant slalom. Her closest pursuer, Annemarie Proell Moser, fell yesterday and was eighth today in the five-time Cup winner's total is at 228.

Morerod finished today's giant

slalom in 1:22.54 to defeat Olympic gold medalist Kathy Kremer of Canada, who clocked 1:23.00. Abbi Fisher continued the good U.S. home showing with a third in 1:23.18.

"I dismissed the thought of the World Cup title," said Morerod, a 21-year-old from Lausanne. "I just concentrated on trying to win."

Brigitte Totschberg-Habermayer of Austria finished fourth in 1:28.02, trailed by Austria's Monika Kaserer in 1:24.03; Pelen in 1:24.53; Maria Eppler, West Germany, 1:24.64, and Proell, 1:24.66.

## WOMEN'S SLALOM

1. Perrine Pelen, France, 51.45, 51.10, 1:02.55; 2. Kathy Kremer, Canada, 52.80; 3. Abbi Fisher, U.S., 53.18; 4. Brigitte Totschberg-Habermayer, Austria, 1:24.02; 5. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:24.03; 6. Pelen, France, 1:24.53; 7. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 1:24.64; 8. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 1:24.66; 9. Regina Schaub, Austria, 1:24.75; 10. Lea Schaub, Austria, 1:25.00.

## WOMEN'S GIANT SLALOM

1. Morerod, 51.45, 51.10, 1:02.55; 2. Kathy Kremer, Canada, 52.80; 3. Abbi Fisher, U.S., 53.18; 4. Brigitte Totschberg-Habermayer, Austria, 1:24.02; 5. Monika Kaserer, Austria, 1:24.03; 6. Pelen, France, 1:24.53; 7. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 1:24.64; 8. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 1:24.66; 9. Regina Schaub, Austria, 1:24.75; 10. Lea Schaub, Austria, 1:25.00.

## MEN'S SLALOM

1. Phil Mahre, U.S., 1:47.15; 2. Ingermar Stenmark, Sweden, 1:47.15; 3. Steve Nishitani, U.S., 1:47.15; 4. Paul Frommel, Liechtenstein, 1:47.15; 5. Roland Kaserer, Austria, 1:47.15; 6. Pelen, France, 1:47.15; 7. Maria Eppler, West Germany, 1:47.15; 8. Annemarie Proell-Moser, Austria, 1:47.15; 9. Regina Schaub, Austria, 1:47.15; 10. Lea Schaub, Austria, 1:47.15.

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## NBA Results

Friday's Games  
Los Angeles 101, Portland 101 (Russell 28, 19; Cross 17, Lucas 16).  
San Antonio 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).  
Boston 101, New York 101 (Van 19, Abdul-Jabbar 18, Newkumpe 14).

## Koch Pitches To Golf Lead

ORLANDO, Fla., March 6 (AP)—Gary Koch capped off a 7-under-par 65 with a 30-yard pitch for a birdie on the final hole to give him the third-round lead yesterday in the \$200,000 Florida Citrus Open golf tournament.

Koch, 24, received a joyful shout from the fans in the gallery with his near-impossible pitch over a bunker, and raised both arms in a victory salute. He had posted a 204 total, 12 under par for 54 holes on the hot, humid, and heavily-wooded Rio Pinar Country Club course.

Koch, who won the Tallahassee Open in a rookie last season, owns a two-stroke lead over Bill Rogers and Ken Still, tied at 206. Still had a 68 and Rogers a 69.

Arnold Palmer shot a 69 and was tied with defending champion Hale Irwin at 212. Irwin also shot 69. Lee Trevino, on the comeback from surgery last year, struggled to a 74 and was far back at 219.

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